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Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-088
Tuesday
7 May 1991

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-088 CONTENTS *7 May 1991*

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IPU Conference Concludes

'Unconditional' Signing of IAEA Accord Urged

SK0405053191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0519 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang, North Korea, May 4 (YONHAP)—The Inter- Parliamentary Union [IPU] wrapped up its 85th conference Saturday in Pyongyang after adopting a resolution calling on nations that have not yet done so to sign the Nuclear Safeguards Accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

The resolution, on the need for prevention of proliferation of nuclear arms and other means of massive destruction, called for "unconditional" signing of the IAEA accord by all nations.

North Korea was the major target of the resolution and North Korean delegates raised objections to the word "unconditional," but were unable to get it dropped.

It was decided to hold the next IPU meet in Valparaiso, Chile.

In the closing ceremony, Rep. Pak chong-su, chief South Korean delegate, advised North Korea to use the just-ended conference as an opportunity to open itself up to South Korea and to the world as a whole, and to increase personnel and material exchanges with the outside world.

He said the truce village of Panmunjom, straddling the border between South and North Korea, was a symbol of the cold war and should be opened for free travel between the halves of the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean delegation will return home Sunday afternoon through the truce village. They are the first South Korean parliamentarians to visit communist North Korea.

Kim Il-song Receives Parliamentarians

Receives PRC Delegation

SK0505091691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the National People's Congress of China [NPCC] headed by Yao Guang, member of the Standing Committee and vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the NPCC, which had participated in the 85th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Present on the occasion were chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong- yong and Councillor of the Chinese Embassy here Chiang Zhengcai.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guests.

Receives Malaysian Delegation

SK0405155891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 4 received the delegation of the Malaysian parliamentary group headed by Dato'chan Choong Tak [name as received], president of the Senate, which had participated in the 85th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Present were Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and chairman of the parliamentary group of the DPRK, and Kim Yong-yong, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guests.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From PRC Delegation

SK0505102791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was presented with a gift by the delegation of the National People's Congress of China [NPC] to the 85th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Yao Guang, member of the Standing Committee of the NPC and vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who is heading the delegation.

DPRK Premier Meets Syrian Delegation

SK0505085291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)—Premier Yon Hyong-muk on May 4 met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the Syrian parliamentary group headed by president of the People's Council 'Abd-al-Qadir Qaddurah that had participated in the 85th Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

Present there were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-yong and Syrian Ambassador to Korea Yasir Farah.

DPRK Official Meets Iranian Delegation

LD0205182591 Tehran IRNA in English 1312 GMT 2 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2, IRNA—Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) Yang Hyung-sop termed creation of the so-called 'safety havens' for Iraqi Kurds in northern Iraq, as a "very dangerous imperialist plot".

In a meeting with the Iranian Majlis delegation currently here for the 85th meeting of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU), Yang warned that the Western powers are scheming to detach the Kurdish areas from Iraq, and establish a regime there on the patterns of the illegal Zionist entity.

Head of the Iranian delegation ex-interior minister 'Ali Akbar [Mohtashami], who is a Majlis deputy from Tehran, said the two countries can have close cooperation in the post-war reconstruction of Iran.

Earlier in the day at the IPU session, Tehran deputy Mrs Gohar ul-Sharia Dastgheib outlined the emancipation of women brought about by Islam.

She drew attention to the exploitation of women even in the industrialized world, and stressed that creation of a suitable atmosphere for growth of moral values was the only way to upgrade the personality of women and to retrieve their rights.

Japan

Kaifu Orders Increased Aid to ASEAN

OW0705051891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0459 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Tuesday directed the cabinet to increase economic assistance to the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in the next fiscal year starting April 1992, officials said.

The prime minister gave the directive at the first regular cabinet meeting following his return home Monday from a 10-day tour of five ASEAN countries—Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines—that began on April 27. ASEAN comprises the five countries and Indonesia.

Kaifu told the cabinet the five countries expressed strong hopes during his visit that Japan would step up financial assistance to them.

Leaders of the five ASEAN countries showed understanding to the sending of Japanee minesweepers to the Persian Gulf to help clear mines laid by Iraq, Kaifu was quoted as saying.

They supported Japan strengthening its peaceful role in the world if it repented for its aggression against other Asian countries during World War II, the prime minister said.

He asked Education Minister Yutaka Inoue to consider reviewing Japanese school textbooks so that they give a clearer picture of Japan's invasion of Asian countries during the war.

His request to Inoue came as a follow-up to his policy speech in Singapore on May 3, in which he pledged that Japan will never repeat its wartime atrocities and that the government will educate Japan's youth about the war.

Kaifu told a news conference after his Singapore speech that the government will review the sections of history textbooks that deal with the war.

LDP, Komeito, DSP Meet on Peacekeeping Move

OW0705113691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two opposition parties on Tuesday agreed to work out at an early date a substantive plan aimed at establishing a peace corps to assist in U.N. peacekeeping operations, officials said.

The secretaries general of the LDP, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP)—Keizo Obuchi, Yuichi Ichikawa and Takashi Yonezawa—met in the Diet and reached the accord.

The three parties agreed last November to form the new team which excludes members of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

In the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis last year, the government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu proposed enacting a U.N. peace cooperation bill aimed at dispatching Japanese troops abroad to help U.N. peacekeeping activities.

The bill encountered strong opposition in the Diet and was killed in the House of Representatives last November. At that time, the LDP, Komeito, and DSP agreed to set up a new group excluding SDF members.

Komeito's Ichikawa told reporters that the government and LDP would first draft a new bill on the peace corps and that the three parties would discuss it.

Ichikawa said the LDP, Komeito and the DSP will allow the largest opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) to participate in the talks.

He quoted Obuchi as saying the LDP wants an extraordinary Diet session to be convened if the plan is compiled.

Okinawa Official on U.S. Land Lease Procedure

OW0705054591 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0315 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] In connection with the question of the Okinawan government acting for the national government in the circulation and public perusal of documents relating to forcible lease of land for U.S. military use, Vice Governor Nakaima travelled to Tokyo yesterday evening. He told the national government today that the condition for Okinawa to act for the national government in such a capacity is that the latter should implement a system of legislation to promote the diversified use of military land, which would facilitate the return of the military bases.

On the question of the prefecture acting for the government in the circulation and public perusal of documents, the national government presented compromises, with the extension of the compensation period for landlords after the return of the bases as the main point, on 26 April to strongly persuade the Okinawan government to undertake the administrative procedure. To this, the prefecture asserted that the compensation provided for the landlords in the compromise could not be considered sufficient, and has stood fast on its position. The prefecture has decided to work for the implementation of a system which would facilitate the return of U.S. military bases as a condition for undertaking the administrative procedure in question. It is seeking systematic implementation of legislation on special measures to promote the diversified use of military land, including administrative and financial measures to facilitate the planned return of the bases, and use of the returned land, and appropriate compensation to the landowners for the losses they have suffered after the return of the bases.

Vice Governor Nakaima travelled to Tokyo yesterday on the last flight from Naha. He notified the concerned government ministries and offices today of Okinawa's condition for acting for the national government in the military land procedure. Because some of the terms presented by the prefecture amount to urging for the return of military land and would incur financial expenditure, they are considered tough conditions for the national government. Hereafter, attention will be focused on the government's response in the light of the conditions posed by Okinawa.

Kaifu Proposes Development of Shell Substitute

OW0705110191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu proposed Tuesday that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) should develop an artificial substitute for sea turtle shells to help artisans survive an expected ban on sea turtle imports, a MITI official said.

Kaifu made the proposal to MITI Minister Eiichi Nakao, who was briefing the premier on his recent trip to Britain, Canada, and the United States, said Noboru Hatakeyama, director general of MITI's International Trade Policy Bureau.

Japan is considering a ban on imports of hawksbill turtle shells in response to U.S. criticism that Japan is engaged in unlawful trade in endangered species.

A total ban would threaten the livelihood of Japan's some 1,400 artisans in tortoiseshell handicraft, known as bekko zaiku.

There must be something that high-tech Japan can do about the situation, Kaifu was quoted as saying.

Nakao said MITI will seriously consider the idea, according to Hatakeyama.

Business Leader Calls For Discount Rate Cut

OW0705091091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—A Japanese business leader called Tuesday for a reduction in the country's official discount rate.

"The bubble of the economy is calming down. It is about time the tight monetary policy was changed," Masaru Hayami, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives (Keizai Doyukai), told a press conference.

The United States cut its base rate last Tuesday by 0.5 percentage point to 5.5 percent to revive its sluggish economy.

The cut sent the U.S. base rate lower than that of Japan, which now stands at 6.0 percent, for the first time in about 14 years. Japan has been urged to follow suit and ease its credit policy.

Officials Cite Growth in Trade Surplus With EC

OW0705112291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Japan's trade surplus with the European Community (EC) is growing, due in large part to sharply decreased imports of art works, Japanese trade officials said Tuesday.

Japan's increasing exports to the 12-nation trade bloc have also contributed to the surplus growth. Officials said the surplus this year could exceed the record 22.8 billion dollars registered in 1988.

It also could rekindle Japan's trade friction with the EC at a time when EC Commission President Jacques Delors is scheduled to visit Tokyo in late May.

The surplus began to increase last November, when it hit 1,485 million dollars, up 40.6 percent from a year earlier. The surplus continued to advance steadily through March.

The officials noted that imports of arts from the EC have been decreasing since December, when they fell 41.8 percent from a year earlier.

Japanese imports from the EC, except for arts, have been growing at stable year-on-year rates of 6 to 22 percent since last November.

Among Japanese imports from the EC in 1990, arts were second in terms of value to automobiles.

Exports to the EC, however, have been increasing at year-on-year rates of 25 to 42 percent since November, thanks in large part to brisk exports to united Germany.

Japanese Government officials attributed the sharp decrease in art imports to the bursting of the Japan's "economic bubble" and said a recovery in the imports is unlikely in the immediate future.

Transport Minister Announces Australian Talks

OW0705054991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0536 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 7 KYODO—Japan and Australia will hold bilateral air talks to negotiate increasing regular flights between the two countries, Transport Minister Kanezo Muraoka said Tuesday.

He told a press conference that both countries will discuss increasing the number of flights on existing routes as well as expanding the number of routes to and from Japan.

The negotiations are scheduled to last for three days in Canberra starting on June 19, Muraoka said.

With Narita International Airport overcrowded, Japan plans to meet increased demand by utilizing local airports, ministry officials said.

Muraoka said Australia urged Japan to extend technical and capital cooperation in building a high-speed train route between Melbourne and Sydney. The request was made at a meeting between Muraoka, and his Australian counterpart, attending a Japan-Australia ministerial meeting in Canberra last week.

Responding to the call, Muraoka said Japan is ready to cooperate with the project.

House of Councillors Member Ryoko Nao Dies

OW0605135291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 (KYODO)—Ryoko Nao, a ruling Liberal Democratic Party member of the House of Councillors, died Monday evening in an apparent suicide, police said.

Police said the 74-year-old legislator from Saitama Prefecture jumped from his room on the ninth floor of a dormitory for upper house members in Chiyoda ward, central Tokyo.

Nao, a former lawyer who was serving his second term in the 252- seat upper chamber, jumped from the building around 8 P.M. and died in a hospital shortly afterwards.

Nao was parliamentary vice minister for justice and chairman of the upper house Committee on Cabinet Affairs. His father was also a former governor of Akita Prefecture.

Police said they were questioning members of Nao's family in an effort to determine what may have led to his apparent suicide.

North Korea

Further Reportage on Visit of PRC's Li Peng

Li Peng Lays Wreath at Tower

SK0705052591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 3 May GMT 91

[Text] Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the PRC, on an official goodwill visit to our country, this afternoon laid a wreath before the Friendship Tower.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were the suite members of the premier, Zheng Yi, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, members of the embassy, and members of the delegation of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] of the DPRK-PRC side to the Military Armistice Commission.

Also present were Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon; Yi Chapang, chairman of the DPRK-PRC Friendship Society and chairman of the State Science and Technology Committee; Kim Yang-kon, deputy director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK]; Kim Kwang-chin, general of the Korean People's Army [KPA]; Cha Pong-chu, vice foreign minister and Chu Chang-chun, our country's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the PRC.

Vice Premier Kang Hui-won greeted Premier Li Peng at the Friendship Tower.

A KPA honor guard lined up in the Friendship Tower.

The national anthems of the PRC and our country were played and Premier Li Peng laid a wreath before the Friendship Tower amid the wreath-laying music.

Written on the ribbon of the wreath was "The martyrs of the CPV will live eternally. From Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council"

The participants observed a moment's silence in memory of the CPV martyrs who were sacrificed during the Korean war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The honor guard's parade followed. Premier Li Peng went round the Friendship Tower.

He then wrote in the guest book that "Friendship forged with blood and excellence will be brilliant forever. Li Peng, 3 May 1991"

Daily Welcomes Li Peng's Visit

SK0705140891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 3 May 91

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May editorial: "The Friendly Envoy of the Fraternal Chinese People"]

[Text] At the invitation of Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, Li Peng, premier of the PRC State Council, will today arrive in Pyongyang to make an official goodwill visit to our country.

Premier Li Peng's visit to our country will be an important role in strengthening the fraternal friendly ties and the militant friendship between the two parties and the two people of the two countries, the DPRK and China. His visit is also a great support and encouragement to our people's struggle to realize socialist construction and national reunification.

Our people sincerely welcome and warmly greet Premier Li Peng, who comes with the friendly sentiment of the fraternal Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The people of the two countries, the DPRK and China, have long regarded their fates as one and have shared their life and death struggle against the common enemies. In addition, they have treasured the sense of obligation as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and have deepened their comradely friendship.

The communists and the people of the two countries, the DPRK and China, have long fought together against common enemies. In addition, they have closely supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle to construct socialism.

In particular, in an arduous period of the Fatherland Liberation War, the fraternal Chinese people dispatched their bright sons and daughters to the Korean war front and helped our people's just struggle with blood. This was the most brilliant model of proletarian internationalism.

Indeed, the DPRK-Chinese friendship is a traditional friendship forged with blood in the common struggle against imperialists and in the common struggle for winning victory in the cause of the peace and socialism. This is also a firm friendship solidly forged for common the goal and ideal between the class brothers.

The traditional DPRK-Chinese friendship has displayed a great vitality in defending and developing the anti-imperialist, independent, socialist cause. The people of the two countries will vigorously advance the revolutionary cause, and the friendship will be constantly consolidated and developed in the future.

The DPRK-China friendship has overcome historical ordeals of every type; has taken deep root in the bosom of the people of the two countries; and has been brought into beautiful bloom without wavering in the face of any storm. This is because the friendship is based on firm comradely trust and on the noble revolutionary obligation between the leaders of the two countries.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people; Comrade Mao Zedong; respected Comrade Zhou Enlai; and Comrade Deng Xiaoping have long held extraordinarily friendly relations and have constantly deepened them.

In 1989, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited China. Last year, Comrade Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, visited the DPRK. Thereby they have deepened friendly relations between the leaders of the two countries and have demonstrated at home and abroad the might of the traditional relations between the DPRK and China.

Premier Li Peng comes to our country at a time when the friendship between the DPRK and Chinese people is rising to a new level. Consolidating and developing the DPRK-China friendship is very important in realizing the socialist cause and securing Asian peace.

Strengthening and developing friendly and cooperative relations with the Chinese people are a firm stand of our party and government.

Our party, government, and people have regarded the DPRK-China friendship as valuable and will make every effort to consolidate and develop the friendship with the Chinese party, government, and people generation after generation.

New revolutionary changes are taking place in China. The fraternal Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the CPC, have highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, and have vigorously marched along the sovereign independent and socialist road. By so doing, they have turned China, which had been poor and backward, into a new socialist China which is growing and prospering.

Since the third plenary session of 11th CPC Central Committee, the Chinese people have maintained the four cardinal principles; have accelerated restructure and openness; and have thus effected a great advance in the struggle to construct their own specific modern socialism.

At the fourth session of the PRC 7th National People's Congress held in April, the 10-year-plan project for national economy and socialist development, and the 8th Five-Year Plan project, were decided. While taking great confidence in victory, the Chinese people rise up to the grand struggle to realize the projected grand target within this century.

The brilliant success which was effected by the Chinese people in socialist construction, and the growth of socialist China's might, are a great encouragement to the world revolutionary people. In addition, this deals a heavy blow to international reactionaries going against the tenors of history.

The reality of China shows that nothing can destroy the Chinese people's firm faith that it is socialism which China should follow. In addition, the reality shows that nothing can break socialism rooted in the Chinese continent.

The Chinese people are confident of the superiority of socialism and the validity of the socialist cause. The Chinese party, government, and people have made positive efforts to reunify China according to the policy of one country and the two systems.

The Chinese party and government have consistently carried out an independent, sovereign, and peace-loving external policy. As a result, they have had a high authority in the international arena and have made an important contribution to realizing the cause of peace in Asia and in the rest of the world.

Really rejoicing over the achievements that the Chinese people have effected in socialist construction under the CPC leadership led by Jiang Zemin, our people extend firm support and solidarity to their just cause.

The two countries, the DPRK and China, are intimate neighbors which are connected together by the same mountains and rivers, and the people's revolutionary cause of the two countries is linked into one.

As in the past, the Chinese party, government, and people positively support our people's just cause for realizing socialist construction and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Never will our people forget their support.

Premier Li Peng's visit to our country will vigorously demonstrate the resolution and will of the people of the two countries—the DPRK and China—who try to vigorously fight shoulder to shoulder against imperialism and for socialist construction, under the banner of the revolution and socialism.

Our people sincerely wish respected Premier Li Peng good success in his visit to our country.

PRC Media Report on Visit

SK0705021691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Newspapers, news agency, and broadcasting stations in China reported the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's meeting with Li Peng, premier of the State Council of China, who is on an official goodwill visit to our country.

RENMIN RIBAO dated 5 May front-paged the great leader's meeting with Premier Li Peng under the title of

"President Kim Il-song Met Premier Li Peng" and under the subtitles of "President Kim Il-song Highly Valued the Reforms and Openness of China and the Great Success Registered in its Socialist Construction" and "Premier Li Peng Expressed Resolute Support for the Korean People's Struggle for the Independent Reunification of the Country."

Also, on 5 May GUANGMING RIBAO, BEIJING RIBAO, GONGREN RIBAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, FAZHI RIBAO, JINGJI RIBAO, and JIEFANGJUN BAO reported the news on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's meeting with Premier Li Peng.

RENMIN RIBAO, GUANGMING RIBAO, and BEIJING RIBAO carried a picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shaking hands with Premier Li Peng.

XINHUA and Beijing Broadcasting Station reported the news on the great leader's meeting with the premier of the State Council of China on 4 May.

Soviet Media Report on Visit

SK0705022891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] TASS and the Central Television Broadcasting Station of the Soviet Union reported the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's meeting with Li Peng, premier of the State Council of China, who is on an official goodwill visit to our country.

TASS reported the great leader's meeting with Premier Li Peng on 4 May. The news agency reported that Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was on hand. The Central Television Broadcasting Station also reported the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's meeting with the premier of the State Council of China on 4 May. The television broadcast televised a scene of the great leader conversing with Premier Li Peng. The television broadcast also carried on the screen a picture of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Li Peng's Personal History Noted

SK0705024791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0009 GMT 3 May 91

["Brief Personal History (yangnyok)" of Li Peng, Premier of the PRC State Council]

[Text] Premier Li Peng was born in Chengdu, Sichuan Province, in 1928.

He has knowledge similar to that of a university degree graduate.

He became a member of the Communist Party of China in November 1945.

Since 1941, he studied in Yanan Middle School, Yanan Professional Science Institute, and (Changdagu) Industrial Professional School.

Since 1946, he held positions of technician in the (Jincheji) Electric Industry Corporation; deputy manager in Harbin Oil-Paper Corporation and secretary of the local party chapter.

Since 1948, he studied as Moscow Power and Energy College, and worked as president of the General Association of Chinese Students Studying in the Soviet Union.

Since 1955, he held positions of deputy manager and senior technician in the Jilin Fengman Power Station; deputy senior technician in the (?Northeast) Power and Energy Management Bureau and manager of the (Yonyong) Fuxin Power Station.

Since 1966, he worked as acting secretary of the party Committee of the Beijing Power Supply Bureau and as secretary of the party unit [tangjo] and director of Beijing Power Management Bureau.

Since 1979, he held positions of vice minister of power industry; minister of power industry; secretary of the party unit; first vice minister of hydroelectric power and deputy secretary of the party unit.

In 1983, he was nominated as vice premier of the State Council, and in 1985, he held the additional office of the chairman of the State Educational Committee.

Since 1987, he has been working as acting premier and premier of the State Council.

He was a member of the 12th CPC Central Committee. In the Fifth plenary meeting of the 12th CPC Central Committee, he was elected a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee.

He is a member of the 13th CPC Central Committee; a member of the party Political Bureau and the Presidium of the party Political Bureau.

South Korea's Move To Enter UN Criticized

SK0605121591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 2 May 91

[Commentary by station commentator Chong Pong-kil: "The Rash and Thoughtless Act of Those Who Are Running Amok To Perpetuate the Division"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are getting more crazy with their maneuver to enter the United Nations alone. At talks on 1 May with Eagleburger, acting U.S. secretary of state, Yi Sang-ok, puppet foreign minister who recently went to the United States via Japan, said that they had agreed to jointly make efforts for South Korea to enter the United Nations this year. Prior to this, he visited the general secretary of the United Nations and asked him to support South Korean entry into the UN. In a news conference held at the U.N. club, he exposed with no hesitation South Korea's attempt to enter the United Nations this year.

In order to ask for support for UN admission, moreover, the puppet administration has decided to dispatch all sorts of men—the so-called former prime ministers and foreign ministers who were designated as government officials or presidential envoys—to 36 countries in nine regions until early this month. It has begun to dispatch them to these countries as of 30 April.

This shows that the rash and thoughtless acts of the South Korean rulers have reached a graver point if they are to realize without fail the wicked scheme of unilateral entry into the United Nations, with the help of external powers, and are to force our nation to preserve the two Koreas. This also evokes the worry and indignation of all people.

As is known today, our nation's will for reunification has already been reached to a point beyond that of the wall of division. It has also been fused into one. The national faith of "Korea is one" becomes unbreakable as well.

The historical 15 August pannational meeting, the North-South joint cheers at the sports game, and such joint festivals held last year as the reunification soccer game and reunification music concert, have confirmed that the spirit for one Korea has been aroused as a strong might from inside our nation.

Because sportsmen in the North and South participated in the world championships as a single Korean team, one Korea has already been realized in the area of sports. At the 41st World Table Tennis Championship, the single Korean team has won a victory in the women's team event. Because of this, the united might of the nation has been demonstrated. As a result, now fellow countrymen in the North and South, as well as overseas compatriots including Korean residents in Japan, crying with their deep gratitude and pleasure for "one nation and one fatherland, assert that all other areas should be moved toward reunification.

Just at this time, South Korea, directly running against the desire and aspiration of the nation for reunification, is further running amok to perpetuate the two Koreas through the UN arena. How can we say that they are sound?

With their single team name, single team flag, and single team anthem, the sportsmen have participated in the international championships as a single team. Nevertheless, what are their reasons for not entering the United Nations as a single seat? The principle that a single team can be established in sports and diplomacy are the same. If they have an intention to do so, it can be realized without limit.

The single team's participation in the international championship in the sports field should be properly linked to entry into the United Nations as a single seat. If the North and South are to enter the United Nations, they should rightly enter the United Nations as a single seat. Nevertheless, the puppets show their attitude that they will no longer discuss this issue with us. Furthermore, they declare that without fail they are to unilaterally apply for UN membership within this summer. This is because they are poor in the political level, and because they are mad to fix the division by exposing their languishing national sense to us, regardless of their honor and prestige.

The puppets say that entry into the United Nations by the North and South will not deepen the division, but it will help develop the process of approach. This is a shameless sophistry. The division of the two Koreas will become legal and fixed internationally. How can they say that the division will not be consolidated?

Without fail, the No Tae-u group's attempt to unilaterally enter the United Nations is a declaration of separation from us and a declaration of undisguised confrontation against us. Because of this, it is a known fact that the unpleasant feeling of political distrust and military confrontation between the North and South will be more serious.

The puppets cannot make their treacherous act against the nation seem reasonable by any factors. The intention of the puppets' hesitation to unilaterally enter the United Nations lies in the fact that, by taking as an opportunity the changes of the international power balance and by recognizing the national division internationally, they are to create an international atmosphere in order to maintain the military fascist government of the colony which was rejected by the people, and are to realize a daydream of reunification through victory over communism and reunification through absorption. Their calculations, however, are foolish.

In defiance of the unanimous objections of the whole nation and of our repeated warnings, if the No Tae-u group attempts to the end to unilaterally enter the United Nations, they should assume before history and the nation responsibility for the division. Like the five enemies during the conclusion of the Ulsa Treaty, they will be severely judged by history for selling out the country as traitors.

Release of 'Reunification Messengers' Urged

SK0405103591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 4 May 91

["Reunification Messengers Must Be Released Quickly"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries a by-lined article entitled "Reunification Messengers Must Be Released Quickly."

Noting that the whole nation is shaking with towering rage at the hangmen who impose heavy penalities on the patriots who did righteous things for the country and the nation, unjustly branding them as "criminals", the author of the article says:

Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and Mr. Yu Won-ho who visited the North to be a stepping stone of national reunification, and delegates Cho Yong-sol, Yi Hae-hak and Cho Song-u who participated in the Berlin tripartite working-level talks for the formation of the Pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon) are, indeed, patriots and reunification envoys who walked the patriotic road of reunification.

The patriotic soul of the reunification messengers who turned out in the reunification movement, thinking first of the country and the nation than of their own lot could not be put in chains.

Their indomitable fighting spirit and will have been steeled before the muzzles of the enemy, in the fascist court and in prison.

The South Korean authorities keep the visitors to the North behind bars. This is a criminal act to stifle the ever growing sentiments of the South Korean people for reunification and further aggravate the North-South confrontation.

To repeal the notorious "National Security Law" and release all the reunification envoys including woman student Yim and Father Mun can not be delayed any longer today when the era of confrontation should be terminated and national reconciliation and unity be achieved and the door of reunification be opened at an early date. The South Korean authorities must pull down the disgraceful concrete wall blocking contact and dialogue between the North and the South, abolish the "National Security Law", the anti-reunification fascist law, and set free the visitors to the North including woman student Yim and Father Mun and all the patriotic figures without delay.

Student Leader: South Ruling Group 'Murderers'

SK0605121391 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)—Choe Hyon-tok, chairman of the Korean Student Committee, in a statement to the press May 5 expressed the belief that the South Korean students would make the murderers pay a thousand-fold for the blood shed by their fellow students who fell with rancour and fight more valiantly till they drive out the U.S. impeialists and rid themselves of the No Tae-u ruling group.

The statement says:

These days, when the massive anti-"government" struggles of students and people against the brutal murder of student Kang Kyong-tae are gaining momentum in South Korea, Kim Yong-kyun of Andong College and Chon Se-yong of Kyongwon University who set themselves ablaze in protest against it breathed their last and woman student Pak Sung-hui of Chonnam National University who did the same is in a critical condition. Hearing this sad news, we cannot repress sorrow and resentment.

Their self-immolation is an expression of their strong protest against the No Tae-u group that is resorting to violence and deception in a bid to maintain its murderous "regime", far from stepping down, bearing responsibility for the brutal murder.

I, Choe Hyon-tok said, bitterly denounce as an unheard-of truculent murderer the No Tae-u ruling group which murdered the South Korean student Kang Kyong-tae on the scene of a demonstration and then drove students Kim Yong-gyun, Chon Se-yong and Pak Sung-hui to death.

The No group is making desperate efforts to bolster up the fascist "regime" facing its doom still with "strongarm reaction" and "attack-oriented repression", while mocking the people with a deceptive "apology" and the ouster of some underlings. The South Korean authorities went the length of babbling at the extraordinary session of the puppet National Assembly that the tragedy was caused because they "did not strongly counter" student demonstrations, thus fully revealing the fascist character of the "regime of the Sixth Republic."

Now the No Tae-u group is likely to make no scruples of causing another Kwangju massacre.

Such tragic incidents as our dear fellow students shedding blood and losing their lives must not be allowed any longer. The murderous fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists must be terminated.

Pak Song-chol Speaks at Anniversary Meeting

SK0405111591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1034 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)—A national meeting was held here today to mark the 55th founding anniversary of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland organised by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present there were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and minister of People's Armed Forces, and other senior officials of the party and government.

Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, delivered a report at the national meeting.

He said the founding of the association for the restoration of the fatherland and the proclamation of the ten-point programme of the association 55 years ago, that is, on May 5, 1936, were an epochal achievement that developed the anti-Japanese national united front movement in our country to a new stage on the basis of the historical feats performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had firmly built up the internal revolutionary ranks in 10-odd years from the dawn of the revolution to the first half of the 30s.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"With the founding of the association, the anti-Japanese national united front movement developed in a more organized, systematic and rapid way on a nationwide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It became possible to organize and mobilize all the anti-imperialist forces more firmly in the struggle to liberate the country."

With the founding of the association for the restoration of the fatherland the anti-Japanese national united front movement in our country rose to a high stage where the whole nation was closely united around Comrade Kim

Il-song in reliance upon a powerful permanent organisation and the united front movement was successfully expanded and developed on a nation-wide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the reporter said, and continued:

After the liberation of the country our people had to build a new society under difficult conditions, but he triumphantly hewed the untrodden path of accomplishing the cause of socialism by carrying forward with credit the tradition of great national unity and valuable achievements gained by Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolution.

All members of society under the wise leadership of the party have achieved a solid unity in ideology and purpose with noble comradeship and revolutionary obligation on the basis of the chuche idea. The leader, the party and the masses are welded together in a socio-political organism casting in their lot with one another to form a strong independent driving force of the revolution no force can break.

The singlehearted unity of the entire people in ideology and purpose behind the party and the leader is the greatest victory in the glorious history of our revolution which has triumphantly advanced under the banner of unity. Herein lie the source of the invincible might and solidity of socialism in our country and the secret of our people's victorious and steadfast advance under the banner of the revolution in the vortex of history.

All the victories and achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction since the founding of the association for the restoration of the fatherland and the publication of the ten-point programme prove with brilliant realities that the cause of the people shaping their destiny under the great leader, singleheartedly united around the party and the leader, is sure to emerge victorious in any grim vortex of history.

The reporter stressed the need to vigorously promote the noble cause of building a socialist paradise in Korea and achieving the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, with an indomitable fighting spirit and conviction of victory.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling group resort to vicious moves and intrigues to block the peaceful reunification of the country, he continued:

The U.S. imperialists swollen-headed after the Gulf war have already made the provocation of another war in Korea a fait accompli and are frantically inciting a war fever, designating the period of war and the number of their reinforcements to be hurled into the war.

The U.S.-backed South Korean ruling group is stepping up the "northern policy" and "unilateral U.N. membership" campaign for legitimating "two Koreas" and bringing the situation to the brink of war, taking issue with the nonexistent "nuclear facilities" of the North and making a bellicose outburst threatening to "surprise and destroy the atomic reactor facilities of the North."

We will never tolerate any attempt to keep Korea divided into "two Koreas" forever and plunge the Korean people into the scourge of nuclear war, but will resolutely fight against it, defending the dignity and destiny of the nation.

Big obstacles and difficulties still stand in the way of national reunification. But whether the reunification is achieved, or not depends on how our nation struggles.

The driving force of national reunification is the Korean nation. To accelerate the reunification, great national unity must be achieved.

What is important at present in realising great national unity is to let all political parties, groupings and other political forces desirous of national reunification and people of all walks of life have brisk reunification dialogues without any restrictions, irrespective of ruling or opposition parties or dissidents.

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in the reunification of the country, they must discard the policy of national division and the foolish dream of "unification by prevailing over communism," accept our proposal for a confederacy and actively respond to our proposal for convening a political consultative conference for national reunification to reach a nationwide agreement on the method of national reunification.

We will staunchly fight along the road of the revolution indicated by our leader and our party with a high pride and honour in making revolution under the great leader and the great party, with the whole party, the entire people and the whole Army united in body and soul, without the slightest vacillation no matter which way the wind may blow.

NODONG SINMUN Commemorates May Day

SK0505095191 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0022 GMT 1 May 91

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May Editorial: "Let Us Accelerate the Cause of Making the World Independent Under the Banner of International Solidarity"]

[Text] Today, our working class and people significantly commemorate May Day, the holiday of the working class of the world. Greeting this day, all of our working class and people recall with great pride the rewarding road of socialism that they have traversed, singing loud the May Day song, a revolutionary song, under the leadership of the party and the leader and extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the working class and people of all countries of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: May Day is the holiday of the working class of the world. May Day is the commemoration day that the working class of the world united and struggled to extricate itself from oppression, disdainful treatment, and hunger.

It was after the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song achieved national liberation under the banner of the anti-Japanese revolution that our working class and people began to freely commemorate May Day, the holiday of the working class of the world, in the fatherland. The working class and people of Korea began to demonstrate their strength and creative power to the world and to splendidly celebrate May Day together with the working class of the world at the recovery of the lost fatherland by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is why our working class and people were burning with infinite reverence toward the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song whenever they celebrated May Day.

May Day this year is of particular significance because we greet the day at a time when the superiority of our style of socialism—which has been built under the leadership of the party and the leader—has been unstintedly demonstrated and the honor and dignity of chuche Korea are being enhanced. A long time of over one century has passed since May Day began to be celebrated internationally. In this period the international working class has vigorously demonstrated its might.

Today, the working class of all countries of the world as the most organized and powerful force is actively struggling to build an independent new world devoid of aggression, war, subjugation, and oppression. By nature, the working class, ever since the early period of its appearance on the arena of history, has been struggling to liquidate the domination of capitalism, to do away with the exploitation of human beings by human beings, and to build a new world where people can live freely and peacefully. On this historical course the working class has outstandingly performed vanguard roles in leading the popular masses as the leading class of the revolution.

Today, the struggle for independence has been made conscious and organized at a higher stage among the working masses of people, and the struggle for democracy and socialsim is constantly developing. This cannot be contemplated separately from the revolutionary role of the working class. The working class is the most thorough independent class, and the history of the protracted struggle of the working class teaches the precious lesson that we should continue to vigorously struggle for the realization of independence of the world. The cause of making the world independent is the sacred cause to build a peaceful and just new world devoid of aggression, war, domination, and subjugation.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, when all of the working class and the peace-loving people of the world firmly unite and brilliantly achieve independence of the world, the danger of war will be completely eliminated, a durable peace will be guaranteed, and mankind will lead a happy life to its heart content in a world of security and prosperity. The working class and people of our country have won great victory by vigorously waging the struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialism under the banner of solidarity, the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, and have made great contributions to accelerating the cause of making the world independent.

Greeting May Day, our working class and people are filled with the great dignity and pride of having outstandingly performed their national duty and international duty while strengthening militant friendship with the working class of all countries of the world. It is thanks to the wise leadership of the party and the leader that the working class of our country has been able to outstandingly perform its role and, thus, to win great victory and success on the sacred anti-imperialist road for independence, the road of socialism. The leadership of the party and the leader is the source of the invincible strength of the working class.

The working class can firmly build its ranks organizationally and ideologically and smoothly perform the mission and role as the leading class of the revolution only when it firmly unites around the party and the leader and is blessed with the correct leadership of the party. The might of the working class is precisely the might of the party, the vanguard of the working class, and the working class and the popular masses who are blessed with the great leadership of the party and the leader are ever-victorious.

The working class and people of our country are the most dignified class and people who are advancing with the guidance of the glorious party, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Ever since the early stage of its leadership in the revolution and construction our party has concentrated priority efforts on working with the working class and has energetically led the working class to perform the mission and role of the leading class of our revolution.

The achievements that our party has registered in enhancing the functions and roles of plant and enterprise party organizations, in strengthening ideological indoctrination and organizational work among the working class, in constantly strengthening the work of trade unions, and, thus, in firmly building the ranks of the working class organizationally and ideologically and enhancing their leading role are indeed very great. Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader our working class today has grown to become the core unit with the loftiest revolutionary spirit and organizational spirit, and disciplinary character and is vigorously advancing at the forefront of socialist construction.

It is the pride of our party and of the country and the nation to have such an outstanding working class which has resolutely safeguarded, defended, and devotedly upheld the cause of the party, the cause of socialism, without the slightest wavering under every circumstance. In the long period since May Day began to be commemorated internationally the revolutionary struggle of the working class has been developed to a high stage.

Today, our working class and people are faced with the sacred task of more vigorously accelerating the cause of anti-imperialism and independence, the cause of socialism, upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has indicated: Today our party is faced with the heavy revolutionary duty of accelerating the work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea and of achieving the cause of national reunification.

We should first of all firmly defend the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks firmly rallied around the party and the leader and should further consolidate it. For a country and a nation, cohesion and unity are as precious as life. When the party unites, the people unite, and the army unites with the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution as the center, there is nothing to be afraid of in this world. Today, we have achieved the great cohesion and unity of the entire party and all of the people which are unprecedented in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

Our cohesion and unity is the unity of complete ideological will in which the broad popular masses, including the working class, farmers, working intellectuals, think and move only according to the demands of the revolutionary ideology of our party, the chuche idea. Our cohesion and unity is also the absolute cohesion and unity in which all of the people have been firmly united through a lofty revolutionary sense of obligation and comradely love while firmly believing the greatness of the party and the leader and infinitely revering and following their leader as their father and teacher.

We have due dignity and pride over the fact that we have achieved the solidest and most viable cohesion and unity which cannot be broken by anything and which can surmount any trials. Our working class and all of our people should cherish deep in their hearts the great dignity and pride of living and carrying out the revolution in the mighty and dignified country where the great single-hearted unity has been achieved under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and, thus, should continue to vigorously demonstrate the might of unity.

We should deeply master how the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks has been provided and how precious and valuable it is. At the same time, we should struggle to strengthen and develop cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks, devoting our all and upholding the party and the leader, as our fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters did in the past. When our working class becomes strong pillars and cornerstones and devotedly upholds the cause of the party and when all party members and the working people have firmly armed themselves with a revolutionary view of the leader and are infinitely loyal to the party and the revolution, the main force of our revolution will be more firmly deepened, and the day of the complete victory of socialism will be expedited.

It is the glorious mission of our working class and people cherished before time and history to further display the superiority of socialism by vigorously accelerating socialist construction.

Our style of socialism, which our people built with our own strength under the leadership of the party, today is brightly shining as a genuine people's society, where everything in society is serving the people. It is a very vigorous society which is constantly developing on the firm basis of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense.

In our society, the independent rights, interest, and demands of the working people, including the working class, are absolutely respected and have been most brilliantly realized. All members of the society are fully enjoying the independent and creative life as the masters of the state and society.

The abolition of a tax system, the implementation of free medical treatment and free compulsory education system, the supplying of rice at incomparably low prices, the ensurance of excellent housing conditions, and other social benefits and favors that our working class and people are enjoying under the chuche-oriented social system cannot even be imagined in capitalist societies.

Our working class and people should wage a vigorous struggle to further display the superiority of socialism by cherishing a great pride in having built such an excellent socialism which cannot be seen in any other place.

To do this, we should effect a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by more highly upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

Our working class and people, adopting the party's slogan on living in our own way as their faith, should solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction from the chuche-based standpoint and check the infiltration of any elements alien to our style of socialism.

As the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song said in his speech at the opening session of the 85th Interparliamentary Union [IPU] Conference, achieving Korea's reunification is a vital demand of our nation and one of the important issues that must be resolved in international politics.

Our people's will for reunification has already been unified as one going beyond the barrier of division. This will is the national faith that Korea is one, and it has become unbreakable.

Last year, the historic 15 August pannational meeting was held and the pannational alliance for national reunification was formed. Furthermore, political and social figures and compatriots from all social strata, including sportsmen and artists, met each other in Pyongyang, Seoul, and overseas, and held dialogue and reunification festivals. This year table tennis champions from the North and the South formed a single team and advanced to international games.

According to such enhanced reunification spirit of the entire nation which powerfully burst out by melting the ice of confrontation and division, our party and the government of the Republic offered a number of reasonable proposals, including proposals for ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, for adopting a nonaggression declaration, for deciding the method for national reunification, and for realizing the great unity of the entire nation, so as to reunify the divided fatherland at an early date.

However, the South Korean authorities desperately opposed our fair and aboveboard proposals for national reunification, seeking the nation's permanent division. They did not even accept our proposal that delegates of workers in the North and the South meet at one place on the occasion of this year's May Day.

It is South Korea alone where the workers are banned from celebrating May Day, the international holiday of the workers of the world.

The South Korean working class must turn out more powerfully in the struggle to put an end to this tragedy and restore their holiday at an early date and to reunify the country in the nineties without fail.

When the working class in the North and the South, the people from all social strata, and all compatriots overseas rise in the sacred struggle for national reunification by uniting their strength, no splittist force can run wild, and national reunification—the nation's supreme task—will be realized without fail.

It is the common task of the working class and all of mankind at present to struggle more powerfully to build a free and peaceful new world, upholding the banner of unity and militant solidarity.

As taught by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, domination and subjugation and invasion and war do not benefit anyone, and the only way for all nations to independently develop themselves and peacefully live all together is the right road along which mankind should advance.

Since its emergence in this stage of history, the working class has struggled by always upholding the slogan of unity. It has made great achievements in the workers' movement and in achieving the popular masses' cause for independence with the might of unity.

The working class and people of all countries should actively develop the friendly and cooperative relations among nations on the principle of mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefit. They should wage a powerful international joint struggle against the policy of strength and for the checking of aggression and war.

Our party has maintained the consistent principle in its external activities of uniting with the working class and people in all nations of the world.

Our party and the government of the Republic forged good neighbor relations with socialist nations, Third World countries, and even the capitalist countries which respect our nation's sovereignty and treat our country in a friendly manner, and are actively developing economic and cultural exchanges with them. We consider it our deserved duty to tenaciously support the struggle of the working class and the peace-loving people of all nations in the world to build an independent new world.

We will in the future, too, make every effort possible to develop unity and friendly and cooperative relations and strengthen militant solidarity with the working class and people of all countries under the banner of independence, peace, and friendship.

Justice and truth always stand on the side of the working class and people who oppose war and love peace and who are struggling to build a new prosperous independent world.

Only victory and glory are always set before our working class and people who are advancing along the road of socialism—the path of independence—in firm unity with the party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

KCNA Review of 7 May Pyongyang Press

SK0705062491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 7 May 91

[Press Review]

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today reports that the immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song were carried by foreign newspapers.

Appearing in NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON is news that congratulatory messages and letters came to President Kim Il-song from various countries and celebration functions took place in different countries on the occasion of his birthday.

Carried in papers is a message of thanks to President Kim Il-song from Premier Li Peng of the State Council of the People's Republic of China leaving here upon conclusion of his Korean visit.

It is reported in the press that Premier Li Peng visited the West Sea Barrage and left here for home yesterday after visiting Korea.

Works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were reported by foreign publications, says MINJU CHOSON.

NODONG SINMUN carries a poem titled "Greetings to You" written by the chief editor of the Portuguese paper NOTICIAS DA AMADORA in praise of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Papers highlight news that a special prize and gold medal were awarded to "Kimjongilia", the immortal flower, at the 12th international flower exhibition held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

NODONG SINMUN gives an account of a Portuguese national seminar on the chuche idea and the reunification of Korea. Carried in the paper are a report and an appeal to the world people which was adopted at the seminar.

The paper informs the readers that the Workers' Party of Korea publishing house brought out the picture album on the revolutionary history "Eternal Treasures of our Revolution."

It editorially calls for further deepening the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in conformity with the requirement of the developing reality.

MINJU CHOSON comes out with an article saying that our socialism is a genuine people's society which provides the people with social equality.

Econews of the press includes reports about the innovations effected in cement production and brisk preparations for rice-transplanting on co-op farms.

Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier, met the DPRK Government delegation led by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, reports the press.

Given in NODONG SINMUN is an account of talks held in Damascus between a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria.

Spotlighted in the press is news that the Korea unified team players carried off one gold, one silver and two bronze medals at the 41st World Table Tennis Championships.

NODONG SINMUN carries an article congratulating the unified Korea table tennis team on its success.

Papers inform the readers that the North side's team and entourage passed through Panmunjom and arrived in Seoul to participate in the North-South unified soccer team's player-selecting match, the football association of the South side hosted a dinner for the North side's team and a working committee meeting of the North-South unified soccer team was held.

Kim Hui-won, former chairman of the South Korean Kangwon Provincial District Committee of the "Reunification Democratic Party" and central permanent member of the "Democratic Liberal Party," met with a South Korean "National Assemblyman" in Pyongyang before being interviewed by reporters, says the press.

The Pyongyang Music and Dance Troupe gave a performance at the traditional art division of the rim-Japan Sea (East Sea) international art festival, says the press.

Carried in dailies are a statement issued to the press by Choe Hyon-tok, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, denouncing the brutal murder of South Korean student Kang Kyong-tae, reaction of working people of broad strata in the northern half of Korea to the murder and news that various forms of protests against the murder are going on in South Korea on an extensive scale.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON carry articles under the titles "Danger of War on the Korean Peninsula Poses Threat to World Peace" and "Most Correct Principle and Ways for the Settlement of National Reunification Question."

Papers convey world public voices praising the socialist system of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN introduces an article titled "Who Threatens Whom in Korea" which was published in the Cuban paper TRABAJADORES.

Satellites are widely applied in China and an international press centre opened in Cuba, according to the daily.

Foreign news columns of the paper include reports that the death anniversary of President Tito was observed in Yugoslavia, the chairman of the Presidential Council of Yemen expressed support to the Palestinian cause when he met the president of the State of Palestine, and a statement published at the end of the Namibian president's visit to Tanzania called for unity and cooperation among African countries.

South Korea

North Refuses Foreign Lawmakers Panmunjom Exit

SK0305090591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—Lawmakers from Brazil, Romania and Guatemala will visit South Korea after attending the 85th conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) in Pyongyang, a National Assembly spokesman said Friday.

The delegation from Brazil will arrive Sunday, and delegations from Romania and Guatemala on Tuesday.

They will meet with Speaker Pak Chun-kyu and Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, and tour the truce village of Panmunjom and industrial plants, the spokesman said.

The delegations had hoped to reach Seoul through Panmunjom, but North Korea denied permission, he said. So they will fly to Seoul via Beijing or Tokyo.

Yi Sang-ok Views U.S.-PRC Ties, UN Entry

SK0505022891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 May 91 p 1

[Text] South Korean government worries that sour relations between the United States and China will have an ill effect upon Seoul's efforts to enter the United Nations.

Seoul needs support from China in its bid to enter the world body as a full member because China is the only country among the five U.N. Security Council members which has no diplomatic ties with Seoul.

Those concerns result from the unpredictability of whether the U.S. Congress will endorse the renewal of most-favored-nation (MFN) status to China this month.

Meeting Korean reporters at Anchorage on his way home from his visit to the United States, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, quoting Washington officials, did not rule out the possibility that the U.S. Congress would not endorse the renewal because of the mounting trade deficit with China. He said he heard about it when he met U.S. Administration officials and Congressmen in Washington.

"If the U.S. Congress refuses to renew extension, it may have an ill effect upon our efforts to enter the U.N.," said Yi. The U.S. Congress is required to act on it by June 3.

Yi returned home yesterday from his two-week visit to Japan and the U.S.

Yi said, "China is the third largest trade deficit for the U.S., behind Japan and Taiwan. Last year alone, the U.S. suffered $10.4 billion in trade deficit with China," said Foreign Minister Yi.

Yi said U.S. House speaker Thomas Foley also observed that it would be difficult for Congress to approve the renewal of the MFN status for China.

However, Foreign Minister Yi said that a favorable climate is being created for South Korea's admission into the U.N. Seoul already declared that it will apply for full U.N. membership before the opening of the General Assembly on Sept. 17.

The Korean foreign minister also said that Korea and the United States have agreed to conclude an agreement on War Host Nation Support (WHNS) as soon as possible.

North-U.S. Nuclear Inspection Linkage Viewed

SK0705010691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0038 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok opposed Monday linkage between international inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities and the atomic weapons of American troops based in South Korea.

"North Korea should fulfill the obligation of nuclear inspection under Article 4 of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT]. Inspection of North Korea's nuclear facilities should not be linked with other matters," Yi said in commenting on reports that U.S. nuclear arms could be withdrawn from South Korea to force North Korea to open its facilities for international inspection.

"By linking the inspection with matters involving U.S. forces' nuclear capability, North Korea is trying to avoid fulfillment of the NPT obligation. North Korea should take a more responsible attitude toward the matter," the foreign minister said.

Yi said that allowing international inspection of its nuclear facilities would positively affect North Korea's relations with the United States and Japan.

North Korea joined the NPT in 1985 but has not yet signed the safeguards accord of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], under which it has to open up its nuclear facilities and production to international inspection.

North Korea has argued that inspections should be conducted on both halves of the Korean peninsula, particularly the American troops stationed in the South.

Recent reports said the United States was pondering pulling its nuclear arms out of South Korea to encourage North Korea to open its facilities to inspection. The United States has denied them.

North Korea is said to be only a few years away from making an atomic bomb.

Comparison of North, South Air Forces Reported

SK0505140291 Seoul WOLGAN CHOSON in Korean Mar 91 pp 378-391

[Article by Yu Yong-won: "Comparison of North and South Korea's Air Power"]

[Text]**Strong Points of South Korea's Air Force Which Offset Numerical Inferiority and Influence of the Gulf War on the Korean Peninsula's Strategic Environment**

Numerous Limitations in Simple Numerical Comparison

Saddam Husayn shocked the whole world on two separate occasions. The first time was on 2 August 1990 when he launched a full scale invasion of Kuwait. The second time was on 15 February 1991 when he bewildered people by offering a conditional withdrawal from Kuwait.

Although it was conditional, Husayn's withdrawal proposal was a change from his previous attitude, when he appeared to be contemplating a ground war. There were various views concerning the softening of Husayn's attitude. There were many experts, however, who saw this change as a result of the serious blows inflicted on Iraq by continuous coalition air raids for nearly one month.

Using their overwhelmingly superior air power as a punch, the coalition forces repeatedly pounded Iraq. Iraq, however, was unable to put forth even a respectable response, able to strike back with infrequent jabs only. Although there are conflicting assessments of the effectiveness of the coalition forces bombing, the Gulf war has captured the attention of military experts in that it could end up being the first war in history to be led by air forces.

Because of the many similarities between Iraq, which occupied Kuwait, and North Korea, countries in this region have focused their attention on the Korean peninsula. Kim Il-song shares similarities with Husayn as far as leadership style and disposition, and North Korea has succeeded in placing a large number of its major military facilities underground just as Iraq had. The attention of South Korea and her neighboring countries in connection with the Gulf war is naturally being focused on military power, particularly air power, on the Korean peninsula.

Air power, as a result of its outstanding flexibility, has been used by attackers as a powerful offensive tool as well as by defenders as a strong means for retaliation. The roles of North and South Korea's air forces are necessarily different since each side's military strategies are different.

North Korea is known to have placed emphasis on strengthening their air power based on their experiences in the Korean war. During the war, North Korea was constantly harassed by air raids after losing air superiority. South Korea judges North Korea's strategy to be basically offensive-oriented. This strategy includes a blitzkrieg attack by large-scale mechanized units concurrent with unconventional warfare using inserted special forces units.

According to this analysis, the North Korean Air Force [NKAF] is expected to attempt to attack major military targets, government offices, and industrial targets as the spearhead unit of the attack as war breaks out. Light transport aircraft such as the AN-2 would be mobilized to infiltrate special forces units, and close air support would also be provided. As needed, North Korean aircraft may be used as effective delivery means for chemical weapons.

Our strategy in response to this is the concept of an "offensive defense." This strategy, developed in the 1980's, is also called "Air-Land Battle." Having abandoned the former concept of a passive defense, in case of a southward invasion by North Korean forces defense would not include merely blocking the attacking units. Major facilities and even supply lines in the rear areas of North Korea would be attacked, crushing the enemy by cutting apart each joint of the centipede piece by piece.

Under this strategy, the Air Force plays an important role in striking at major rear area facilities, lines of supply, and attacking units. Even documents printed by the Air Force reveal "war deterrence is an important role of the Air Force, and deterrence is founded upon a strong retaliatory capability achieved through a quick and accurate mastery of firepower."

South Korea Superior in Quality of Pilots

Compared to the importance of this role, the Republic of Korea Air Force [ROKAF] does not seem to occupy that high of a position in actual overall military power. Because of an overwhelming presence of a ground-forces centered mind-set, the Air Force—composed of technical soldiers—faces inherent difficulties. One Air Force officer pointed out: "There are many individuals among high-ranking Army officers who recognize the Air Force as their 'long-range artillery.' This thinking was greatly influenced by the experiences of those who participated in the Vietnam conflict where, with a simple radio call, bombers flew in and dropped napalm bombs."

North and South Korean Air Forces have normally been compared based on the number of aircraft each side possesses. This is a most basic method, becoming the foundation upon which objective analysis is based. Aviation experts point out, however, that there are many limitations to this methodology. One aviation weapons expert noted the following:

"In aerial combat, the side with the most aircraft will have somewhat of an advantage. However, not all North Korean aircraft which are classified as tactical aircraft are able to engage in aerial combat. Aircraft differ depending on how they were designed to be used. Additionally, a simple numerical comparison cannot take into account the various qualitative differences of each aircraft. One F-4 cannot mean the same as one MiG-19.

"Other additional important factors which determine victory or defeat in battle are pilot proficiency as well as command and communications systems, areas which cannot be easily compared. The limitations of a simple comparison were well illustrated when the Israeli Air Force, which had absolute numerical inferiority, overwhelmingly defeated Arab air forces."

Official publications or reports evaluating military capabilities portray the ROKAF's manpower and aircraft as being considerably inferior to the NKAF. In the "National Defense White Paper," published toward the end of 1990 by the Ministry of National Defense [MND], it was revealed that South Korea suffers a 1:1.6 inferiority with 500 tactical aircraft to the North's 840.

The 1990 edition of "Military Balance," published by Britain's International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) also confirms the numerical inferiority of the ROKAF in the area of tactical aircraft, with North Korea having 716 such aircraft to South Korea's 469. Even in air force manpower, North Korea outnumbers South Korea 70,000 to 40,000.

There are many experts, however, who see South Korea as leading North Korea in several areas which have enormous influence during aerial combat or ground attack. These areas include pilot proficiency, aircraft capabilities, and command and communications systems. These factors are hard to express as quantified figures, and as so it is difficult to make an objective appraisal.

In general, pilot proficiency is proportionate to hours of training. Because of this, many people tend to use flight training time as a figure by which to judge pilot proficiency. South Korea conducts a considerable amount more flight training than does North Korea. Although the MND White Paper states that North Korea's flight training levels are 60 percent that of South Korea, there are some pilots who believe that figure is closer to the 20 to 30 percent level.

North Korea Dispatched Pilots to the Middle East War

The reason for the lower flight times in North Korea is due to a fuel shortage, some say. Last year, when the fuel shortage became exacerbated, flight times were reduced even further. These difficulties were even reflected in the amount of time dedicated to early warning flights used to maintain a warning network in the sky. South Korea has a twenty-four hour early warning flight system. North Korea, however, is unable to maintain such a system. If a North Korean aircraft approaches the armistice line, South Korean aircraft can be scrambled quickly. North Korea, on the other hand, has had occasions when it was unable to scramble in this manner.

Because the training time of North Korean pilots is so small, ROKAF pilots have a considerable amount of confidence in aerial combat. One air force officer asserted: "One F-4 can easily shoot down three MiG-21's."

To fill this gap, North Korea pilots depend heavily on simulated flight. However, there are many limitations in flight training on the ground.

To overcome these limitations, and to give their pilots actual battle experience, North Korea dispatched pilots and air crews to Vietnam and the fourth Middle East war. It is said that 203 personnel were sent to Vietnam, and over 500 pilots were sent to Egypt and Syria during the Middle East war. Yi Ung-pyong (age 37), a North Korean pilot who defected to South Korea, stated that there were 67 personnel killed in the Vietnam conflict, while some pilots participated in aerial combat against the Israelis during the Middle East war.

North Korea's inferiority in aircraft capabilities is also conspicuous. The NKAF is composed mainly of Soviet aircraft as well as Chinese-made aircraft modelled after the Soviet's. Most of the ROKAF's planes are either made in the U.S. or produced in Korea with U.S. technological assistance.

Soviet aircraft capabilities are estimated to be three to five years behind the U.S. due to a lag in avionics. The MiG-29, MiG-31, and SU-27 which appeared in the latter-half of the 1980's are the only aircraft judged to approach the level of technology of Western aircraft.

Because Soviet fighters in general are smaller and lighter and because their engines are powerful, they have good maneuverability in aerial combat. However, their cruising range is short, their weapons loading capacity is less, and their electronic equipment is less advanced. Thus, they are behind in the area of all-weather operational capability, which includes night time and poor weather.

One vulnerability which pilots point out in particular is that the detection range of Soviet radar, the eyes of the aircraft, is short. The detection range of the radar on North Korea's main fighters—the MiG-19, MiG-21, and MiG-23—are significantly less than ROKAF's F-5, F-4, and F-16 aircraft. During aerial combat, the ability to detect the enemy before he detects you is of primary importance. This is where North Korea's disadvantages begin.

U.S. fighters are quite flexible, with the versatility of being able to perform both intercept and bombing missions. They also stand far above Soviet aircraft in the area of electronics equipment. While people point to the weakness in aerial combat maneuverability of the quintessential fighter-bomber—the F-4 "Phantom"—subsequent aircraft such as the F-15, F-16, F-14, and FA-18 all are judged to be superior in maneuverability to Soviet aircraft.

Not only does North Korea possess these inferior Soviet aircraft, but many of their planes are older models as well. The MiG-15 and MiG-17 are prime examples of this. The MiG-15, which was defeated by the U.S. F-86 in the Korean war, is a plane suitable for display use in an aviation museum. The same is basically true for the MiG-17, which is just a little better than the MiG-15.

These aircraft, rather than being regarded as fighters, are closer to support aircraft capable of carrying one to two bombs to attack ground targets. South Korea insists that these aircraft are a threat because they could carry chemical weapons and stage kamikaze attacks. However, with current shortages of parts and the deterioration of the planes themselves, North Korea is known to be suffering considerable difficulties in operating these aircraft.

The NKAF's MiG-29, MiG-23, and MiG-21 are the aircraft regarded as capable of responding to ROKAF's F-16, F-4, and F-5 aircraft. Among these, the MiG-21 and MiG-23 have had their capabilities appraised during use in combat situations.

F-4E Surpasses the MiG-23

The main fighter of the NKAF, the MiG-21, was judged at one time to be superior to the U.S. F-4 Phantom. This appraisal was corrected due to the Vietnam conflict and the Middle East wars. Although the MiG-21 has good maneuverability due to its small size and weight, its weapons loading capacity is only two tons, its cruising range is short, and it is difficult to fly at night or during inclement weather.

The ROKAF's F-5E is considered to be the rival of the MiG-21. This aircraft, often called the Chaegong-ho [named after the Korean term for air superiority], is an aircraft produced by the U.S. and designed for export to small and medium-sized countries such as Korea. Although it has similar capabilities as the MiG-21, it is superior in electronics and weapons loading capacity.

The 46 MiG-23's which the NKAF possess are currently the main fighter of the Soviet Air Force. Although this aircraft at first was regarded as an all-weather interceptor, it became clear later on that it was a limited all-weather aircraft with limitations in both night and inclement weather flying. During aerial combat between Israeli and Syrian aircraft over Lebanese airspace in 1982, several Syrian MiG-23's were shot down by Israeli Air Force F-4's and F-16's.

As a variable wing aircraft, the MiG-23 can improve its maneuverability in aerial combat by folding its wings to the rear during flight. Additionally, the MiG-23 has a relatively large weapons loading capacity for a Soviet aircraft of four tons, and is also capable of firing air-to-ground missiles. The only weakness of the MiG-23 is that the detection range of the radar mounted on the front of the aircraft is only half that of the F-4.

The ROKAF F-4 that counters the MiG-23's is a quintessential fighter-bomber of which over 5000 aircraft have been produced. Although production of this aircraft has been suspended, it is still active as the main fighter in small and medium-sized countries of the Western bloc.

The F-4 displayed its power in both the Vietnam and Middle East wars in shooting down Soviet MiG's and in ground attack roles. The newer-model F-4E can load 6.4 tons of bombs while mounting up to eight air-to-air missiles, showing its capabilities in both intercept and ground attack roles. However, because it is a heavy and large aircraft, the F-4E's sluggishness in close-contact aerial combat is a weak point. However, in across-the-board capabilities, the F-4E is assessed as surpassing the MiG-23. South Korea possesses 128 F-4's (64 D-models and 64 E-models).

NKAF's MiG-29's Not Fully Operational

The MiG-29 has captured South Korea's attention as the best fighter aircraft that the NKAF possesses. Although this aircraft has never been used in actual combat, the MiG-29 is estimated by the West to rival the U.S. F-16. This MiG is equipped with six to eight air-to-air missiles, and can confidently locate and attack targets below it (look-down, shoot-down capability). This is a capability which previous generations of Soviet fighters did not possess.

As a result of the unification of Germany last year, West Germany inherited some valuable MiG-29's from the former East German Air Force. The West German Air Force is known to have tried a simulation using these MiG-29's. The British defense affairs magazine "JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY" reported toward the end of 1990 that the F-16 lost to the MiG-29 in these trials. Plans are to obtain Tornado aircraft and test those against the MiG-29 as well.

Western defense experts say that in spite of this the MiG-29's capabilities are similar to those of the F-16 and lag behind those of the FA-18. Since the MiG-29 was designed for a primary mission of air-to-air combat, it is weak in ground attack power. The Soviet's new generation main fighter is the SU-27, and as the MiG-29 has already been supplied to Iraq, India, North Korea, and East Germany, there are some of the opinion that the MiG-29 was built for the purpose of export.

In the 1990 edition of "Military Balance," it was revealed that the North Koreans possess 30 MiG-29's. This source also notes, however, that North Korea is still unable to completely employ all of these aircraft. One well-versed source on North Korea in the intelligence field noted: "The MiG-29's which are deployed in North Korea have only been used in takeoff and landing oriented training. We know that they still are unable to do all-out flight training."

The ROKAF possesses 48 F-16's, which are being used in the Gulf war. The F-16 completely surpasses the MiG-29 in maneuverability, Soviet aircraft's forte, and its weapons loading capacity is fairly large at five to six tons. However, it requires support equipment during nighttime or inclement weather attacks.

The MND White Paper reveals that NKAF MiG-15 and MiG-17 aircraft number some 300, or 40 percent of the total number of tactical fighters North Korea possesses. This means that across the board, NKAF aircraft are both inferior as far as capabilities and older models than ROKAF aircraft. This is where the debate begins over whether quantity or quality is more important.

The issue is to what degree ROKAF's qualitative advantage offsets NKAF's quantitative superiority.

It is natural that there is a difference between the number of aircraft possessed and the number which are actually operational. It is extremely difficult to ascertain just how many of North Korea's aircraft can get off the ground properly.

Many North Korean aircraft, dispersed among some twenty bases throughout the country, are located in underground hangers. Only a small number of aircraft actually fly. Subsequently, it is difficult to judge just what the operational rate of North Korean aircraft is. It is merely presumed that operational levels are not high due to the fact that North Korea maintains a large number of older-model aircraft, with electronics gear that is sensitive to environmental changes, located in underground facilities which are difficult to maintain because of humidity and ventilation problems.

South Korea Superior in Aircraft Operational Rate

In contrast, ROKAF boasts a high operational rate of over 90 percent as well as superior maintenance capabilities. In 1988, one squadron entered the Guinness Book by recording 80,000 hours of accident-free flying. Just as rolling stones gather no moss, it appears as though ROKAF aircraft maintain superiority in maintenance due to greater flying times than North Korea.

Although at first numerical inferiority may be detrimental in aerial combat, that also is not the only determinant. Command and communications systems also act as important factors. In the 1982 Lebanon civil war, the Israelis obtained an overwhelming victory over the Syrians with an 86 to three shoot-down ratio in aerial combat.

While pilot competency and superior aircraft capabilities provided much support for this Israeli victory, the early warning aircraft E2C played a decisive role. Performing an electronic warfare [EW] mission, this aircraft also guided friendly aircraft to more advantageous positions during aerial combat.

North and South Korea both possess aircraft whose capabilities are not outstanding, and the territory of each country is small. Under these conditions, command and guidance from ground bases becomes even more important. Yi Ung-pyong emphasized: "In modern warfare, command communications are more important than pilot proficiency. Command communications provide a more advantageous position than the enemy, which is very important in aerial combat, while also allowing for efficient control of ground attack."

The C3I (C-cubed I) of the United States, which became so widely known through the Gulf war, expanded and enforced this command communications system. C3I (command, control, communication, & information) [as published in English] uses computers to organically integrate the four major factors of command, control, communications, and intelligence by using a computer to quickly handle situations as they occur.

Even while flying between 1500 and 2000 sorties daily, coalition forces were able to bomb Iraqi military targets with no particular confusion or damage among friendly aircraft thanks to this C3I system. The Soviets suffer a marked inferiority vis-a-vis the U.S. in the field of modern electronics equipment.

Although both North and South Korea lack suitable C3I systems, when defensive concepts and levels of electronics equipment are considered, the South enjoys somewhat of an advantage. The NKAF is divided into three air battle groups [hangkong chondan] headquarters and one air division. With a regional defense system such as this, there tends to be a strong independent character by region of responsibility in the NKAF.

There is the case of the hijacked Chinese civilian airliner in 1983 that mockingly crossed North Korean air space, crossed the armistice line, and landed in South Korea.

The airliner, which was hijacked at 1232 hours on 5 May 1983 in the area above Dairen, China, infringed upon North Korean territory for over one hour before it crossed the armistice line at 1357. It also circled around Pyongyang several times before heading south.

In spite of this, the airliner was not intercepted by NKAF aircraft and safely crossed the armistice line into South Korea. At the time, it was only when the passenger airliner headed southward near the armistice line that NKAF aircraft scrambled. Because of this, suspicions were forcefully raised over whether there were not major vulnerabilities in the North Korean air defense network. One officer who defected to South Korea analyzed this incident as not resulting from a failure of radar to detect the airliner, but rather from problems with command systems. This officer speculated that although commanders can act in self-defense, a problem of responsibility arises if an aircraft is shot down. Thus, under the regional defense system, the issue of the Chinese airliner was probably pushed up the command chain, making response time late.

The Central Role of C3I in Actual Combat

Intelligence has emerged as the most important factor of C3I in the preparation and execution of modern warfare. It was intelligence derived through means such as man-made satellites and reconnaissance aircraft which allowed the U.S. to attack Iraqi targets as though plucking them out with tweezers.

Intelligence collection activities carried out by the air force are usually referred to as airborne reconnaissance. This includes both photographic reconnaissance as well as the collection of electronics intelligence. In this sector, North Korean capabilities lag somewhat behind ours.

The ROKAF possesses 37 F-4's and F-5's reconfigured to be RF-4's and RF-5's serving as reconnaissance aircraft. North Korea is known to have among its MiG-21's and MiG-23's a few designed for reconnaissance use.

If one includes the USFK's capabilities when looking at ROKAF's reconnaissance, our intelligence gathering capability increases drastically. Intelligence satellites hundreds of kilometers above the earth perform photographic and electronic reconnaissance, while U-2's launched from Osan Air Force Base thoroughly scan North Korea while flying at high altitudes above 27 kilometers.

The OV-1, equipped with Side Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR) can scan as far back as 40 kilometers into North Korea's rear areas while flying along the armistice line. There are also electronics reconnaissance aircraft which perform the important role of determining the frequencies of North Korean communications or locating transmitting stations. The twin-engine RU-21 and the EH-60 helicopter are such aircraft.

This C3I system, combined with ROKAF's superiority in pilot proficiency and aircraft capabilities, is clearly a big help in compensating for our numerical inferiority.

The nature of air force operations differs depending on the mission, whether it is to secure air superiority or to bomb key enemy facilities while supporting ground troops. Air superiority operations are conducted to ensure air superiority. A great aerial combat will be unavoidable should war break out in Korea, as both North and South Korean air forces will compete to obtain air superiority.

As the word implies, a dogfight involves a gruesome struggle of biting and getting bit. Because of this, unless totally unavoidable pilots attempt to avoid dogfights. Although it would seem like close-in dogfighting would have disappeared due to developments in air-to-air missiles, in reality this is not the case.

The Sparrow air-to-air missiles which the ROKAF possess are medium-range radar-guided missiles capable of attacking airplanes over 40 kilometers away. In three years (1965 to 1968) during the Vietnam conflict, the United States launched 224 Sparrow missiles but was able to shoot down only 20 aircraft.

The heat-seeking missile used at closer ranges is the Sidewinder. This missile is normally used for attacking targets within 10 kilometers. However, even this missile was fired 175 times during the same period and was able to shoot down only 28 aircraft.

Although these missiles have continuously been improved since then and had a much higher hit ratio during the Middle East war, they still do not achieve a higher hit ratio than 60 percent. Accordingly, a close-in, hit-and-be-hit struggle is unavoidable, and the important means of attack in this type of combat is the machine gun.

In the early stages of the Vietnam conflict, F-4's were sent into combat with no machine guns mounted, armed only with modern air-to- air missiles. They were picked out of the air by MiG's.

In Dogfights, Advantage Is Gained by Spotting the Enemy First

The United States was trapped in the thinking that missiles were omnipotent. They removed the machine guns, remnants of a previous era, and mounted air-to-air missiles. Due to the missiles inaccuracy, however, these planes instead became targets for counterattacks by the MiG's. Currently, newer-model U.S. jet fighters have machine guns mounted on them.

In close-contact aerial combat, spotting the enemy first is most important since it allows the pilot to attack from an advantageous position. That is why it is said that pilots above all else need to have good eyes. During aerial combat, pilots fear most being shot down by the enemy. This is referred to as "getting your tail caught."

The same is as true now as it was during World War I when aerial combat began. During the Vietnam conflict, U.S. F-4's were shot down by MiG-17's, and MiG-17's were in turn shot down by the propeller aircraft A1. This is because they were hit from behind. Whether it be World War II movies, or movies of the 1980's like "Top Gun" and "Iron Eagle," scenes of aircraft being caught from behind and dealt fatal blows often appear.

Planes which have been caught from behind can shake off the enemy in desperation by either quickly changing direction or lowering speed. In order to quickly change direction, the smaller the turning radius the better. Turning radius is an important factor in assessing maneuverability in aerial combat. Soviet fighters normally have a small turning radius, while this is a major weakness of the heavy and clumsy F-4. On the other hand, the F-16 is so superior that it puts Soviet fighters to shame.

Quickly reducing speed is a good method to reverse the positions of pursuer and pursued. The higher the speed of the aircraft, the harder it is to lower that speed. One officer who observed Team Spirit noted that he was unable to restrain his amazement at the U.S. Navy's FA-18 which was able to instantly reduce its speed to below 180 kilometers per hour.

During aerial combat, speed normally ranges between Mach 0.8 and 1.2. There are almost no instances where aerial combat takes place above Mach 2. Although most people are interested in the maximum speed of fighter aircraft, this is only useful in trying to either evade or furiously track down enemy aircraft. Since there is much turbulence at low altitudes, there are many instances where planes fly at subsonic speeds (Mach 0.8 to 0.9).

There are two types of air-to-air missiles: heat seeking missiles which track the heat emitted by enemy planes, and radar-guided missiles which track enemy planes using both the aircraft's and the missile's own radar guidance. In the case of heat-seeking missiles, the ROKAF possesses the Sidewinder while the NKAF has the AA-2. As for radar-guided missiles, the ROKAF has the Sparrow. The NKAF AA-7 combines the two, being both a heat-seeking and radar- guided missile. Although there is no great differences in firing ranges, North Korean missiles are known to be inferior as far as direct-hit rates.

NKAF Aircraft Lacking in Ground Attack Capability

Bombing major enemy facilities as well as supporting or attacking ground forces are also important missions of the air force. Factors which determine success in these missions are the aircraft's weapons loading capacity, cruising range, all-weather attack capability, and bombing precision.

Aircraft tasked with these missions in the NKAF are the MiG-15, MiG-17, SU-7, SU-25, and IL-28, while the MiG-21 and MiG-23 are also capable of performing this function. Among these, the NKAF is said to have twenty SU-25's, a newer-model aircraft which the Soviets tested in Afghanistan. This aircraft, like the U.S. A-10, was designed only to perform ground attack missions. It is equipped with four to five tons of various bombs, such as laser-guided bombs, and attacks the enemy while circling over the battlefield. Although the SU-25 is faster than the A-10, its weapons-loading capacity is small. Not only is the SU-7 capable of carrying at most merely one ton of bombs, but the IL-28 is classified as a bomber although its bomb loading capacity is less than that of the F-4.

The cruising range of these aircraft do not allow them to reach many places along the South Sea coast. The MiG-15, MiG-17, and MiG- 19 are only capable of attacking as far as the vicinity of the capital. On the other hand, the ROKAF's F-4, F-5, and F-16 are able to attack most areas within North Korea while carrying three to six tons of bombs and missiles.

Although there has always been a need to carry out night and inclement weather missions, there are many limitations in this area for both North and South Korea. North Korea's MiG-23 and SU-25 as well as South Korea's F-4 have limited operational capabilities in these environments. North Korea's MiG-29 and South Korea's F-16 are planes which can fly virtually regardless of adverse conditions.

Both North and South Korean aircraft are said to lack the capability to fly through valleys and ravines and attack targets during inclement weather. The F-16 has such capabilities when it is fitted with equipment called the "LANTIRN" [Low Altitude Navigation and Targeting InfraRed System for Night].

The quality of missiles and bombs used in attacking ground targets also has influence on attack capabilities. The ROKAF possesses both smart bombs and the Maverick missile, which achieved tremendous results by coalition forces during the Gulf war. Guided by either laser beams or television cameras, these weapons effectively attack targets by allowing for precise bombing from long distances away. During the Vietnam conflict, U.S. forces were unable to destroy the Vietcong's Tanhoa steel bridge in spite of more than one hundred sorties. After mounting smart bombs, however, the bridge was totally demolished in just one sortie.

Although the Soviets have a somewhat similar weapon, North Korea is not confirmed to be in possession of it. Should the NKAF have this weapon, it appears as though they would need a separate guidance system and a plane the equivalent of the SU-25 to use it. That is why for ground attacks, North Korea is dependent primarily on regular conventional bombs.

One military expert from a government research institute asserted: "Even if NKAF planes drop tens of bombs, it would be difficult for them to destroy a single Han River bridge." He also surmised that since North Korea does not even have a special bombing range facility, their accuracy is seriously deficient.

The Power of Smart Bombs

"Military Balance" estimated that North Korea has 330 aircraft allocated for ground attack missions while South Korea has 250, putting South Korea at a numerical disadvantage. However, one intelligence analyst calculated that there is a balance qualitatively. He stated: "Having calculated this mathematically, the amount of bombs which North and South Korea's aircraft can transport are similar."

Even if the ROKAF's ground attack capabilities were superior to the NKAF's, many of North Korea's major facilities are constructed underground. Although there are some smart bombs which can destroy up to six or seven-meter-thick reinforced concrete, not all targets can be attacked using smart bombs. It is said that North Korea has constructed underground hangers at twenty bases, although it appears as though the runways themselves are not underground. There is much interest in the results of just how effective was the bombing by the coalition forces on Iraq's underground facilities such as hangers.

In order to block the window through which aircraft fly in, "eyes" to detect the aircraft as well as "shields" to block the aircraft are needed. From a distance, radars become these "eyes," while human eyes are used at closer distances. Anti-aircraft artillery [AAA] and missiles become the "shield." If the eyes are destroyed, air power and air defense nets easily become semi- paralyzed. The very first target which coalition forces attacked during the war were Iraqi air bases.

Most South Korean radar bases are large-scale sites located on high mountains scanning the entirety of the Korean peninsula. Even with the redundant stations situated to prevent gaps in the network, there was one instance where this net was penetrated, surprising the South Korean populace.

On 24 August 1985, a Chinese IL-28 light bomber made an emergency landing in a paddy in Iri, North Cholla Province. One crew member requested asylum. At the time, the MND announced that this aircraft, having penetrated West Sea territory, was detected by a ROKAF plane which had been flying an early warning mission. While being guided in by the ROKAF plane, the Chinese aircraft was forced to make an emergency landing because of a lack of fuel. However, the facts were different from this.

One air force officer revealed: "The truth is, we did not know." He explained that the Chinese plane had approached the west coast while flying at a low altitude. When he climbed to a higher altitude to confirm his course, he was captured briefly on radar. When he returned again to a lower altitude, he disappeared from the radar scope, causing an error in judgement on the part of the radar operator. When Pak Sun-kuk flew his MiG-15 down in 1970 and made an emergency landing along the coast in Kosong, Kangwon Province, it was revealed that he too had penetrated a hole in the air defense net.

Currently, South Korea's air defense net is automated. This system reduces response time by quickly performing Identify Friend or Foe [IFF] (which determines whether the [plane] is enemy or friendly) on flying objects which are detected by radar, and then contacts air defense units and the chain of command.

Even so, it is still difficult to detect aircraft which fly low above the water or in valleys. Although North Korea does not have such a capability, newer-model U.S. and European aircraft can fly along the terrain of the earth at ultra-low altitudes of 30 to 50 meters. What becomes a threat to South Korea, however, is low-altitude infiltration by aircraft such as the AN-2.

Need Arises for Early Warning Aircraft

To detect such low-altitude infiltrations, radars must be placed in the sky. Aircraft such as the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) E-3 or the early warning aircraft E2C can fill this requirement. Early warning aircraft can detect not only enemy aircraft which are infiltrating at low altitudes, but can also detect and report vehicular and naval vessel movement.

Neither North nor South Korea possesses aircraft with capabilities such as these. Although ROKAF has repeatedly raised the necessity of the less expensive E2C—the E3 being too expensive—these efforts have run into a wall because of pricing difficulties. The price per plane of the E2C approaches the 120 to 150 million dollar level. However, as the reality of the withdrawal of USFK from Korea draws nearer, and with the importance of the air force resurfacing during the Gulf war, the need for such an aircraft is coming to the fore again. Both Japan and Israel already possess this aircraft.

Unlike South Korea, North Korea has deployed a number of medium and small-sized radars, not on mountain tops but on various locations on the sides of mountains and in valleys. Concerning this, there are some of the opinion that North Korea has deployed their radar in such a fashion due to deficiencies in the radar's capabilities, while others believe that it is to prevent low- altitude infiltrations. It is said that the North Korea air defense network, being semi-automated, is similar to levels South Korea was at prior to 1985.

AAA and antiair missiles, performing the role of shields, mutually reinforce each other. Targets within three to four kilometers are engaged with AAA guns, while missiles are used for targets outside this range. Both the Vietcong during the Vietnam conflict and the Egyptians during the fourth Middle East war integrated AAA guns and missiles—with Soviet assistance—when constructing their air defense networks. They were thus able to inflict blows against U.S. and Israeli aircraft.

In both instances, it was not missiles which primarily shot down the other side's aircraft but rather AAA guns. The Soviet-made SA-2, which North Korea also possesses, had a poor record in the Vietnam conflict with one aircraft shot down for each 60 missiles launched. The United States lost 831 aircraft during the bombing of the Vietcong. Among these, 83.5 percent were lost to AAA gunfire, 12.3 percent to antiair missiles, and 4.2 percent were lost in aerial combat.

The shoot-down rate of antiair missiles did not improve during the fourth Middle East war. Egypt constructed a thick air defense net, shooting down approximately 40 Israeli aircraft. However, to do so they launched some 2100 missiles.

One defense expert explained these results: "Once an aircraft is caught in the fire net of AAA guns, it is hard to break away; however, there are adequate methods by which to jam antiair missiles."

The reason for the large shoot-down rate for AAA guns is because there were many aircraft which dropped to lower altitudes to avoid antiair missiles, thus getting caught in the AAA's fire net, he explained.

North Korea, having suffered painful experiences during the Korean war, is deploying the world's most dense air defense network with 8000 AAA guns as well as missiles such as the SA-2, SA-3, SA-5, and SA-7. Among these, the SA-5 is regarded as a threatening factor with a 300 kilometer range which, when deployed in the vicinity of the armistice line, can shoot down planes as far away as Taejon. However, as the largest antiair missile in the world, the SA-5 is slow and appears to have difficulty in shooting down jet fighters which have good maneuverability. During the 1986 U.S. strike on Libya, Libya fired numerous SA-5's at U.S. planes above the Mediterranean Sea but was unable to make even one direct hit.

The SA-3 is similar in character to South Korea's Hawk missile, while the SA-7 is similar to the Stinger, Redeye, and Javelin missiles. However, North Korea's missiles have lower direct-hit rates than South Korea's missiles and are easier to jam.

When one considers the capabilities of North Korea's antiair missiles, and the capability of our aircraft to respond to them, it appears as though the 8,000 AAA guns of North Korea pose the greatest threat. They are particularly expected to be able to launch an effective attack on ROKAF aircraft flying at low altitudes.

Air power is determined through a composite fusion of the several factors we have looked at until now: air strategy, operational tactics, and the quality and operational capability of weapons systems. There are dangers and many limitations to comparing air forces based solely on numbers of fighters.

Need for Active Role of Air Force Comes to the Fore

The "force index" being developed by the Korea Institute for Defense Analysis [KIDA] is an attempt to break away from a simple static comparison to objectively assess air power based on both quantity and quality. According to this force index, South Korea is at a 1.6 to 1 disadvantage, with 219 F-16 aircraft compared to North Korea's 345.

However there are several limitations to this force index, such as weighting problems. While the index weighs aircraft speed, cruising range, weapons-loading capacity, and maneuverability as independent evaluation factors, the problem arises in how objective the evaluation itself is. This is similar to price indexes, which also are criticized over the weighting issue. There is another problem of which characteristics should be included as evaluation factors.

In the end, although difficult to gauge, it appears as though the strong points of our AiR Force as pointed out above can greatly counterbalance the 1.6 to 1 numerical disadvantage when these advantages are taken into consideration. If one includes the 72 F-16 aircraft of U.S. Air Force Korea, the offset becomes even greater.

The Gulf war will also have substantial influence on ROKAF and NKAF tactics and weapons systems. The need for electronic warfare aircraft, as well as early warning aircraft, has already come to the fore. Although neither side possesses electronic warfare aircraft at the present time, South Korea has mounted a jamming pod onto its aircraft while North Korea has modified some of its IL-28's and is using them for electronic intelligence collection and radio jamming.

The largest issue facing the ROKAF is to conduct a capability test of the F-16 and the FA-18. The F-16 had been a candidate for the next generation fighter program (KFP). While most air force pilots prefer the FA-18, one air force pilot argued: "Isn't it natural that people who drive their own cars would prefer a Sonata over an Excel?"

It is expected that the Gulf war will raise more essential questions concerning the role of air forces. The question that the Gulf war will raise is "how important and how decisive" a role can air forces play.

Military powers including the United States recognized early the importance of air power and have made great efforts at strengthening their air forces. The relative importance the air force plays in these countries is well reflected in their force structures. In the United States, the air force accounts for 27.3 percent of total manpower, in the Soviet Union 10 percent, in Japan 18.6 percent, and in Taiwan 17.3 percent. On the other hand, in North and South Korea the totals are merely 6.3 and 5.3 percent respectively.

Factors of the Gulf War Leading to Change in the ROKAF

Professor Nam Chu-hong of the National Defense College stated that, depending on the assessment of the Gulf war, the status of the ROKAF may change as well. "It will be some time before we can accurately know just how effective the coalition forces' air bombing against major Iraqi facilities and ground forces was. If the Iraqi forces were indeed delivered a fatal blow, the assessments of air force capabilities will be even higher. However, if that is not the case, the conclusion will be that ground forces are indeed important. However, looking simply at the modality of how the war developed, it has been confirmed that air power is an effective tool of retaliation which minimizes human casualties."

For South Korea, air forces are an important tool of our offensive defense strategy, which also exist to play the role similar to a hedgehog's spine by preventing the surrounding military powers of Japan, the Soviet Union, and China from underrating us. We especially cannot overlook Japan's air power with nearly 200 of the world's best jet fighters, the F-15. Even if we agree that the ROKAF is superior in a force comparison with North Korea, the issue of peripheral countries continues to exist.

Accordingly, to deal with these problems and to handle situational changes in the future, it appears as though there is a need to more actively examine the status of the air force's role. It is difficult to expect the air force to develop as long as it continues to be recognized as the "army's long-range artillery." The Gulf war has provided us with a good opportunity to reevaluate the role and capabilities of the air force.

Apparent Ailment of Kim Chong-il Reported

SK0705035391 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 7 May 91 p 4

[Article by correspondent Kang Pyong-tae from Berlin]

[Text] The FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE on 6 May reported that Kim Chong-il of North Korea seems to suffer from epilepsy.

Without revealing the source of the report on his epilepsy, the newspaper severely denounced the work to idolize Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il in an article filed from Pyongyang.

The newspaper also reported that, even though Kim Chong-il is currently secure in his position of inheritance, a rumor has it that he is more interested in his secret philandering activities than in political issues, and that, thus, he does not enjoy the support of the people.

In the meantime, German media reported that as a token of protesting against undemocratic human rights in North Korea, the German parliamentarian delegation, now attending the Interparliamentary Union conference, refused to accept the North Korean proposal for holding a meeting with Kim Il-song.

German media reported that, in order to prevent the meeting with Kim Il-song from being used for political propaganda, the eight-member German parliamentary delegation, led by lawmaker Lenin Fischer of the Christian Demoractic Union, refused to accept the North Korean proposal for holding a meeting with Kim Il-song. German media also reported that the German parliamentary delegation informed the North Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs of such a refusal by letter.

It has been learned, however, that the Japanese and Italian parliamentary delegations held individual meetings with Kim Il-song.

Soviet Telecommunications Center Project Planned

SK0305063191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0603 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—A South Korean consortium is pushing ahead with a plan to build a telecommunications business center in Moscow in partnership with the Soviet Government, business sources said Friday.

Gold Star Telecommunication Co., Daewoo Telecom Co. and Hyundai Electronics Co. also plan to build an international telecommunications gateway station in the Soviet Far East, in Vladivostok, Khavarovsk or Nakhodka, the sources said.

They submitted their plan on the telecom center to the Soviet Union and got positive response, so they dispatched officials to Moscow for a field survey. The Soviet Government will provide the land and the Korean companies will build and operate the center.

Concrete studies on construction cost and design are under way, the sources said.

Cooperation between the two nations in the telecommunications field will be substantially promoted when the telecom center and international gateway station open, they said.

Earlier this year, nine Korean companies, including Lucky-Goldstar International Corp., Daewoo Corp. and Samsung Co., have formed a consortium to build a Korea-Soviet Union trade center by 1996.

They have formed a body to promote construction, and work to select a site and calculate construction costs are under way.

PRC Company Offers To Service Asiana Planes

SK0305075191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0647 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—Ameco-Beijing Co., an aircraft maintenance company in Beijing, has offered to service the fleet of B-767s owned by South Korea's Asiana Airlines.

Asiana says it has not replied because a contract would require government approval as Seoul and Beijing have no formal relations and because the Federal Aviation Agency of the United States has not endorsed Ameco-Beijing's maintenance technology.

Asiana needs C-checks on its two B-767s, purchased last October, by the end of July using its own technology or a foreign maintenance company.

Ameco-Beijing was set up in 1985 in a 60-40 joint venture between the Civil Aviation Administration of China and Lufthansa German Airlines at 88 million U.S. dollars. The firm specializes in the maintenance of Boeing aircraft—B-737, B-767, B-747 and B-707—with technological and management expertise supplied by Lufthansa.

Asiana lacks experience in the maintenance of B-767s, of which it has the only ones in South Korea. Asiana says it has reported the offer to the government and is studying the facility and maintenance standards of Ameco-Beijing.

Shipping Consultation Talks Open With Taiwan

SK0305003491 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 91 p 8

[Text] Korea and Taiwan yesterday opened their seventh two-day shipping consultation talks in Seoul to discuss pending issues between the two countries.

The Taiwanese side demanded an easing of restrictions on cargo collection of Taiwanese ships in Korea, said a spokesman of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration.

The spokesman quoted conference sources as saying that the Taiwanese side threatened it would restrict cargo collection of Korean ships in its ports if Taiwanese are not allowed to participate in Korea-Japan trade and Korea-Southeast Asian trade.

In the previous meeting last year, the Korean side pledged to remove restrictions on Taiwanese shipping companies for their business here if the Taiwan side accept the formation of a Korea-Taiwan shipping consultation council proposed by the Korean side for a stable market.

The Korean government strongly called on their Taiwanese counterpart to form a consultation body.

The 11-member Korean delegation was headed by So Chae-kuk, director general for the maritime transport bureau, and Lin Chin-chuan of the Transportation Ministry led 10-member Taiwanese delegation.

The Taiwanese delegation also requested rectifying discriminatory treatment against its vessels at the Port of Pusan and was deeply interested in the container terminals construction projects in Korea.

The Korean delegation urged its Taiwanese counterpart to ease regulations on Korean shipping businessmen working in Taiwan.

Maritime Meeting Ends 4 May

SK0405053991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0514 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea has agreed to allow Taiwanese freighters to service third countries out of Korea and take part in Southeast Asian shipping routes in 1995, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration (KMPA) said Saturday.

The agreements came in the seventh meeting of the Korea-Taiwan Maritime Consultative Committee, held here May 2-3, a KMPA spokesman said.

In order to do away with the present restrictions by 1995, relevant laws will be revised in 1993 and then the waiver system, which stipulates the Korean cargoes that can be shipped only on Korean carriers, will also be revised, the spokesman said.

Participation of Taiwanese ships in Southeast Asian routes will be allowed when Korean freighters can provide near-sea services through regulation changes in 1995, he said, adding that "near sea" includes Japan and Southeast Asia.

Taiwan demanded that discriminatory treatment of Taiwanese vessels in Pusan be rectified. The Korean side said this was impossible as Pusan was already congested, but that the inconvenience to Taiwanese ships would be relieved when a new pier in Pusan and a container terminal at Kwangyang Port open in June.

Korea's proposal for a bilateral council of shipping companies to stabilize Southeast Asian sea routes was accepted, and it was agreed the Korea Shippers' Association and the Association of Shipping Service of Taiwan would take responsibility for it.

Taiwan also promised to help Korean shippers secure exclusive terminals in Taiwan and assist the proposed increase in staff.

In addition, the two sides agreed to revise a mutual tax exemption agreement on income from marine transportation as soon as possible and to hold the Eighth Maritime Consultative Meeting in Taipei next year.

Former Ruling Party Lawmaker To Join NDU

SK0405012791 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 91 p 2

[Text] Rep. Kim In-kon, who had quit the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, decided yesterday to join the opposition New Democratic Union [NDU], bring the number of NDU parliamentary seats to 70.

Kim, who got elected to the National Assembly in April 1988 under the proportional representation system, left the ruling party last February after denouncing the government policies. He is a native of Mokpo, Chollanam-to.

New, 'Better' Riot Suppression Methods Sought

SK0305081491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—New and better ways of quelling demonstrations are being drawn up, South Korean Home Minister Yi Sang-yon told the cabinet Friday.

Use of plainclothes police, labeled "skeleton squads" by students because of their white skull-like helmets, will be held at a minimum and policemen will be banned from using any but official issue weapons, he said.

Five skeleton squad members are charged with beating to death Kang Kyong-tae, a Myongji University freshmen, with steel pipes and wooden clubs during a demonstration last Friday. Steel pipes are not on the list of official riot control gear.

Yi said he will instruct the police to use less tear gas and will ban them from entering campuses except in exceptional cases.

Police will broadcast warnings before they fire tear gas.

Yi said he would soon announce comprehensive measures for improved demonstration suppression. Yi replaced An Ung-mo following Kang's death.

He apologized to the bereaved family and the people and said he was unable to restrain his sorrow over the two students who set themselves ablaze to protest Kang's death. One of them died Thursday and the other is in critical condition and unlikely to live.

Prime Minister No Chae-pong instructed cabinet members to make efforts so the public understood the government was trying its best to settle the situation, and to obtain their cooperation.

He said the incident stemmed from Korea's age-old tradition of "street politics" and that maintaining law and order was most important.

Second Student Dies From Self-Immolation

SK0405013291 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 91 p 3

[Text] A 20-year-old college student set himself ablaze to death yesterday as tensions continued with massive demonstrations to denounce the fatal beating of a student by riot policemen.

Chon Se-yong, a Kyongwon University student, doused himself with paint thinner around 3:20 p.m. yelling "Down with President No Tae-u" and jumped from third-floor building before about 200 demonstrators at the university on the southern outskirts of Seoul, according to eyewitnesses.

He was rushed to Yonsei University Hospital for emergency treatment but pronounced dead around 10:20 p.m.

It was the third self-immolation by a radical student this week sparked by the death of Kang Kyong-tae, a Myongji University student April 26.

One student, who burned himself in protest against police brutality, died Wednesday, while a coed who did the same Monday is listed as critical at Chonnam University Hospital in Kwangju.

Students Occupy NDP Building, Demand Struggle

SK0705105791 Seoul YONHAP in English 1048 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)—A group of 600 radical students took the main office building of the leading opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) by storm at about 5 P.M. Tuesday and started a sit-in demanding the party to accept their call for an "all-out" struggle against the government.

The students broke into the office building in Yoi-do, western Seoul, and then seized the offices of key party officials such as party president and secretary general.

The students, mostly members of Chondaehyop or the National Alliance of Student Representatives, had left their colleagues at a sit-in site in Yonsei University of Seoul earlier in the day.

In a statement, they called on NDP President Kim Tae-chung not to compromise with the incumbent government which they labelled "a regime thrusting students and workers into the jaws of death."

Government To Encourage Cuts in Electricity Use

SK0405015191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP)—The government, faced with the possibility of power shortages this summer, will encourage public institutions to cut their electricity consumption 10 percent and ask the public to refrain from using electric appliances during peak hours.

Under the plan to fight electricity shortages, industrial firms will have three days' basic charges taken off their electricity bills for every day they don't operate, the Energy and Resources Ministry said Saturday.

Commercial buildings will be asked to set thermostats at between 26 and 28 degrees Celsius (79-81 degrees Fahrenheit) and mammoth facilities will be put under special watch.

To carry out the energy conservation campaign effectively, the ministry said, an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the vice energy and resources minister will be set up soon.

Similar bodies will be set up in provincial cities and will comprise officials of provincial administrations and branches of the Korea Electric Power Corp.

Factory operators will be urged to conduct maintenance of their facilities during the summer and restaurant proprietors will be asked to use air conditioning economically.

Organizations and firms will be encouraged to offer summer vacations to all their employees at the same time, and workers will be asked to wear cool clothes.

The ministry will operate 1,300 teams nationwide to enhance awareness of the shortage of electricity.

Ministry To Seek Agricultural Subsidies Cutback

SK0305011491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0049 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—The Trade and Industry Ministry said Friday it would seek minimum market access for foreign agricultural products and a cutback in domestic agricultural subsidies, except for rice.

In a report to the National Assembly, the ministry said it had revised its stance that 15 non-trade concerns would be excluded from market opening.

The ministry will accept tariffication of all agricultural items but two or three major ones, plus rice, the report said. It will make utmost efforts for Korea to be treated as a developing nation in terms of tariff rates and the period of tariffication process.

Revision of article 11-2c of the general agreement on tariffs and trade (GATT) is another target of the ministry's imminent efforts, the report said. Under Article 11-2c, imports can be restricted on condition domestic production is controlled.

Korea's financial, transportation, and construction markets will be opened as scheduled, but educational and health services will remain closed. Also excluded from opening will be international trading and legal services, according to the report.

As for the U.S.-proposed zero tariff for construction equipment, electronic appliances, steel products, fisheries goods, paper, non-ferrous metals, timber, medicines and medical items, the ministry will positively take part in the negotiations but will try to win an optimum period of preparation for domestic firms.

Textile Imports Reportedly Grow, Exports Same

SK0405064091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0617 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP)—South Korea exported 3.19 billion U.S. dollars of textile goods in the first quarter, up 0.3 percent from the same period last year, the Korea Federation of Textile Industry (KFTI) said Saturday.

Textile imports, however, rose 6.1 percent to 872.9 million dollars.

Exports of textile products declined 10.8 percent to 166.3 million dollars, while shipments of fiber and yarns rose 20.6 percent to 343.2 million dollars and fabrics climbed 14.6 percent to 1.19 billion dollars, the Federation said.

Imports of textile products soared 47.1 percent to 101.8 million dollars and imports of fibers fell to 358.2 million dollars, down 2.4 percent. Yarn shipments hit 159.9 million dollars, up 4.7 percent, and fabrics 264.1 million dollars, up 0.8 percent.

The poor export growth was attributed to sharp labor cost increases, shortages of manpower, overseas relocations and challenges from late developing countries. KFTI said the high import growth was led largely by expensive garments.

Burma

University Classes To Reopen in Rangoon 15 May

BK0605144291 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] It has been learned that the universities concerned have announced the reopening of all classes at the Yangon [Rangoon] University, the Institute of Economics, the Yangon Institute of Technology, and the Institute of Computer Science under the Higher Education Department, Ministry of Education, on Wednesday, 15 May 1991.

Ten Members of Students' Front Surrender

BK0605150691 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 May 91

[Excerpts] People belonging to different insurgent groups who have come to see the truth and realize their wrongdoing have been giving up the armed struggle and surrendering to different Army camps. Accordingly, following contacts arranged by the PNO [Pa-o National Organization], a company commander and nine of his men belonging to the 601st ABSDF [All Burma Students' Democratic Front] Battalion surrendered at Taunggyi Garrison on 29 April. [passage omitted]

Those who surrendered were cordially welcomed back by the responsible officials of the garrison.

Minority Groups Reportedly Join Rebel Alliance

BK0605012591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 May 91 p a3

[Text] Two Burmese minority organisations have said they will join the anti-Rangoon Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) to fight the Burmese Government.

In a joint statement issued at the weekend, the All Burma Muslim Union (ABMU) and the Arakan Rohinya Islamic Front (ARIF) said they would work together with the DAB "to fight the military regime" and strive to establish a democatic state.

The statement was signed by ABMU President Dr Abdul Razzak and ARIF Chairman Nurual Islam.

Both organisations said they are concerned that the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) "is trying to engineer communal riots" with Muslims and Rohingyas to divert attention from efforts at achieving democracy.

They also called for the immediate transfer of power to the National League for Democracy (NLD) and unconditional release of political prisoners, including Aung San Suu Kyi.

Soviet Aviation Firm Executives Meet Minister

BK0205140691 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 May 91

[Text] Members of the visiting Soviet delegation—Deputy Director General Mr. (F.N. Myavinikov) and Director Mr. (Y.N. Selin) of the Soviet Aviaexport—in the company of Mr. V. I. Shabalin, Soviet ambassador to Myanmar [Burma], visited the Ministry of Transport and Communications and called on Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and minister of transport and communications and labor and social welfare.

During the meeting, talks were held on replacing the F-27's now being used by the Myanmar Airways with the more modern AN-32 aircraft made in the USSR, long-term settlement terms when the purchase is made on the basis of friendship between the two countries, and the lowest interest rate possible in purchasing the aircraft.

Frank and cordial talks were further held on the requirements for negotiating the purchase of modern MI-17 helicopters and another type of passenger plane—the TU-154.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Tin Hlaing, director general of the Marine Transport Services; and U Tin Maung Soe, managing director of the Ports Authority.

ROK Aviation Firm Executive Meets Minister

BK0205150091 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 2 May 91

[Text] Mr. (S.Y. Roh), president of the Seoul Air International Limited, visited the Ministry of Transport and Communications and called on Lieutenant General Tin Tun, member of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and minister of transport and communications and labor and social welfare, at 1500 today.

During the meeting, frank and cordial talks were held in detail on matters concerning the training program for civil helicopter and airplane pilots to be run by Myanmar pilot instructors and on the joint establishment in Myanmar [Burma] of a large aircraft and aircraft spares repair center for the Asia-Pacific region.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Tin Hlaing, director general of the Marine Transport Services; U Tin Maung Soe, and managing director of the Ports Authority; and responsible officials.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Officials Hold Consultation With PRC Minister

BK2204144891 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Apr 91

[Text] The first bilateral consultation between officials of the Foreign Ministries of Malaysia and China was held at Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] in the federal capital today.

The Malaysian side was led by the Foreign Ministry deputy secretary-general, Datuk Abdul Majid Mohamed, while the Chinese side was headed by the vice foreign minister, Xu Dunxin. They dicussed bilateral regional and international issues of common interest.

Mahathir Meets Five-Nation Pact Ministers

BK2804153091 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 28 Apr 91

[Excerpts] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has told defense ministers from member-countries of the Five Power Defense Arrangement, FPDA, that Malaysia will continue to support the arrangement. The prime minister agreed with the views of the ministers that such arrangement had contributed greatly to the peace and stability in the region. He met with FPDA defense ministers at a tea reception in Kuala Lumpur.

Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak told reporters that the ministers briefed Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir on the outcome of their meeting today. [passage omitted]

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir also informed the FPDA ministers of Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's clarification on Tokyo's decision to send minesweepers to the Gulf. Malaysia has accepted Japan's request for its vessels to call at the Penang port to replenish supplies like clean water. The six vessels have left Japan and are expected to reach Penang in two or three weeks en route to the Gulf.

Singapore

Senior Official Summarizes Goh-Kaifu Talks

BK0305045391 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0339 GMT 3 May 91

[By Syed Imran Alsagoff]

[Text] Singapore, May 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu hopes to continue further consultations with the ASEAN countries on the proposed East Asian Economic Grouping (EAEG).

The Japanese leader would also like to keep track of ASEAN's own consultations, a senior Singapore official said Thursday.

He said both Kaifu and Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong agreed that EAEG should not be a closed bloc and should be consistent with GATT.

Briefing reporters after Kaifu and Goh met for talks lasting almost two hours, the official said Goh explained to Kaifu that EAEG would complement the Asia-Pacific economic cooperation (APEC) and it was consistent with GATT.

During the meeting, Goh also explained why Singapore strongly supported the Malaysian proposal, the official added.

He said Kaifu briefed Goh on Japan's foreign policy and the role it would like to play in the international community.

Kaifu also told his host that Japan would like to continue to contribute to the security of the Asia-Pacific in line with its Constitution.

Both leaders agreed that the United States presence in the region was indispensable and Kaifu assured Goh that the U.S.-Japan security alliance would remain a major pillar in its policy.

On Cambodia, Kaifu said Japan would like to contribute to the peaceful settlement of the problem based on the United Nations peace plan.

Kaifu acknowledged Goh's observation that Japan possessed a great economic leverage to resolve the Cambodian issue.

Japan's Kaifu Departs for Visit to Philippines

OW0405052991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Singapore, May 4 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu left Singapore for the Philippines Saturday morning for talks with President Corazon Aquino on the last leg of his five-nation Southeast Asian tour.

In earlier talks with the leaders of Brunei, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand, Kaifu voiced Japan's readiness to contribute to the stability and welfare of those countries by assuming a political and economic role commensurate with its economic clout.

Earlier in the day, a Japanese minesweeper flotilla arrived at the U.S. Subic Naval Base in the Philippines, about 90 kilometers north of Manila, for an eight-hour port call.

Kaifu will fly into Manila as antinuclear groups protest his visit and the port call by the Japanese minesweepers bound for the Persian Gulf to clear the waters of mines laid by Iraq during the Gulf war.

Kaifu is scheduled to hold summit talks with Aquino Sunday morning.

Turkish President Ozal Pays Three-Day Visit

BK0305124091 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] The Turkish president, Mr. Ozal Turgut, and his wife are in Singapore for a three-day visit. This afternoon, they made a courtesy call on President Wee Kim Wee and the First Lady at the Istana [Palace]. President Ozal later met the prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong. In the evening, President Wee and Mrs. Wee will host a private dinner for President Ozal and his wife.

Meets President, Prime Minister

TA0305113291 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] President Turgut Ozal has started to hold contacts in Singapore, where he stopped over on his way to his official visits to Australia and New Zealand. Kandemir Alpan from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center reports:

[Begin recording] President Ozal, who arrived in Singapore this morning, called on President Wee Kim Wee and conversed with him for some time. Ozal then received Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong at his hotel. Foreign Minister Kurtcebe Alptemocin and Turkish Ambassador to Singapore Yuksel Soylemez were present at both meetings.

This evening, Ozal will attend a dinner to be given in his honor by President Wee Kim Wee.

The ministers and businessmen who arrived in Singapore with President Ozal are holding various contacts here. [end recording]

5-Nation Defense Exercise Ends 'Successfully'

BK2704131491 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] A major air defense exercise involving countries of the Five Power Defense Arrangement [FPDA] has ended successfully in Singapore. Some 120 aircraft from the five nations took part in week-long exericse. In an interview with SBC [Singapore Broadcasting Corporation], Communications Minister and Second Minister for Defense Yeo Ning Hong said the exercise clearly showed the technical [word indistinct] of the integrated air defense system. He said this further enhances peace and security for Malaysia and Singapore and the region.

The New Zealand defense minister, Mr. Warren Cooper, said through the FPDA, the five countries were sending a message to potential aggressors. Malaysian Defense Minister Datuk Sri Najib Tun Abdul Razak said the FPDA had developed into a very useful defense arrangement. He said the defense ministers will meet in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow to discuss among other things the future of the FPDA. He described the military ties between Malaysia and Singapore as (?friendly). The Navy says that the exercise begins at Tioman Island on Monday.

Editorial Views Thaw in U.S.-Vietnam Relations

BK0205155091 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 2 May 91 p 26

[Editorial: "Forgiving Vietnam"]

[Text] In one of those great acts of political expediency, the United States has apparently decided that the Vietnam War is finally over. In a profound sense, this is certainly true. The Gulf war exorcised, some say forever, the Vietnam syndrome from the American psyche. But the goings-on between Washington and Hanoi during the past fortnight are quite another matter. A visit to Hanoi by retired General John Vessey, President George Bush's special envoy to Vietnam on humanitarian affairs, resulted in the announcement that the US would open an office in the Vietnamese capital to work on the cases of Americans listed as Prisoners of War or Missing in Action (POW-MIA). Less than a week later, the US said that it would give Vietnam US$1 million (S$1.78 million) to fund prosthetic devices for amputees.

Much as the second, humanitarian gesture calls for commendation, and much as Washington would deny any link between it and the opening of the POW-MIA office, the political imperatives behind the aid package—the first direct instance of US aid to Vietnam since 1975—cannot be ignored. Indeed, Mr Richard Solomon, the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs who announced the aid, said that the US was not entirely satisfied with Hanoi's efforts to trace the 2,278 Americans unaccounted for since the fall of Saigon. That complaint must gladden Vietnamese hearts. If leaving the Americans unsatisfied leaves Vietnam a million dollars richer, consider the benefits of leaving the US satisfied! That would leave, for example, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other lenders free to finance Vietnam's now legitimate reconstruction needs. High technology would flow into Vietnam. Business would flow both ways.

But even as these currents of satisfaction in Hanoi spread in widening circles, some embarrassing facts merit repetition. The Cammbodian conflict—and, by direct implication, the Vietnamese aggression that set the conflict in motion—is not over. On the contrary, there has lately been a hardening of positions in Hanoi and in the puppet Phnom Penh regime on the UN peace plan for Cambodia. In fact, far from pressuring its client to make peace, Vietnam has sent combat troops across the border to strengthen Phnom Penh's troops—a point noted by no other than Mr Solomon himself. Vietnam's military strength remains formidable in spite of talk that it may be starting to prefer "soft" security—economic development—over "hard" security: hegemony over Indochina. The communist system in Vietnam is one of the last such surviving systems: the point is that it survives.

This is the Vietnam the Americans are getting ready to do business with. It is a shame that the US, which was instrumental in reversing Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and hence setting a precedent against invasions in international affairs, should be content with allowing Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia to slip into de facto history. This is all the more sad given that Vietnam, bereft of Soviet support and facing an economic crisis as its workers in Eastern Europe return home, should be given an American lifeline just as problems begin to bite into its ideological body politic. It is unjust that ASEAN, consistent and unsagging in its opposition to any Vietnamese victory in Cambodia, should find the wind taken out of its sail by the sudden US policy shift towards Hanoi. The Vietnamese cannot be blamed if, as they once benefited from the Soviet Union, they do a policy shift of their own and capitalise on the new American interest in their well-being. The point is what effect such a resurgent Vietnam would have on Southeast Asia, and on China's relations with the region—especially if new, less benign directions were to appear in Soviet foreign policy. There would be nothing humanitarian about that point. It would be an exercise in raw power, such as the exercise drawing the US and Vietnam closer—even as Hanoi commemorated the 16th anniversary of the fall of Saigon yesterday by asking its people to remember the "American War."

Cambodia

U.N. Team Formed To Review Cease-Fire Issue

BK0705074891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0729 GMT 7 May 91

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 7 (AFP)—A U.N. military mission formed to review the cease-fire in Cambodia is to hold talks here and in Phnom Penh with representatives of the Southeast Asian nation's warring factions, diplomats said Tuesday.

The factions—Phnom Penh's government and a guerrilla coalition dominated by Cambodia's former rulers, the

Khmer Rouge—have traded accusations of violations of the truce declared on May 1.

The announcement in New York of the dispatch of the May 11-17 military mission came as Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen has called for "neutral foreign observers" to monitor the cease-fire, the first in Cambodia's 12-year-old war.

The U.N. team is to be led by Ghanaian General Timothy Dibuama and includes officers from France and Indonesia, the co-chairs of an international conference on Cambodia, who, together with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, proposed the cease-fire.

Diplomats said Bangkok-based Military Attache Lieutenant-Colonel Edouard Castagnet-Cazalis will represent France, while they named Colonel Sutarto as the Indonesian officer.

The U.N. delegation is to meet here with representatives of the guerrilla alliance on Sunday and Monday, the diplomats said.

The mission will then fly to Phnom Penh for talks with the Cambodian Government before returning here on May 17, they said. [passage omitted]

Despite the mutual accusations of violations of the cease-fire, Bangkok-based diplomats monitoring developments and Thai officers at the Thai-Cambodian border have reported little fighting in Cambodia since the truce went into effect last week.

The factions, while vowing to fight in self-defense, have meanwhile repeatedly renewed their acceptance of the cease-fire, which has been called for until at least the conclusion of a meeting of their representatives in Jakarta next month. [passage omitted]

SPK: Opposition Forces Violate Cease-Fire

BK0705045091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0421 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 7—The Khmer opposition factions have again violated the cease-fire which they committed themselves to observe as from last Wednesday, May 1.

Since the start of the cease-fire on May 1 the polpotists have daily fired more than 100 artillery shells from the western parts of Pang Roloem, Phnum Veng and Pailin, Battambang Province, on government positions north of Highway 10. On May 4, they fired 80 shells of 130-mm and 82-mm calibers on areas 5 km southeast of Pang Roloem and 4 km northwest of Treng, same province.

On May 3, the Polpotists in cooperation with the Sihanoukists and the Sonsannians attacked the government forces in areas from 3-8 km north of Srei Snam District, 5 km and 8 km southeast and northeast of Namtau, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province . They also fired H.107 gunfire on a position 7 km southeast of Samraong District and mined a portion of road in the region No. 86.15 northeast of Sot Nikom District, same province.

Also on that day, the sonsannians looted the people's property in Ta Tho Village, Banteay Meanchey Province.

In Kompong Som, 20 men of the Pol Pot faction on May 3 engaged the paramilitary forces of Andong Thmar Commune, Prey Nop District, wounding a number of peasants.

On May 4, elements of Pol Pot's Division 616 slammed 82-mm recoilless gunfire into area No 40.60 (11 km northeast of Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province), and intruded into regions No. 45.43 and 43.63 (16 km northeast of Stoung District).

Moreover, Pol Pot's Division 785 on May 5 sent 300 men into Khvav and Pongro Leu Communes and Kambao Village (Kompong Thom-Siem Reap- Oddar Meanchey), while men of Pol Pot's Division 980 infiltrated into Khvav Commune and mined two bridges in Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Chea Soth Notes Security Situation in Interview

BK0605120991 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] On the morning of 4 May, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Shinoshita, a correspondent based in Vietnam of the Japanese Communist Party paper AKAHATA, for an interview at the office of the Council of Ministers.

On this occasion, Comrade Chea Soth welcomed the news on the local council elections in Japan in which the Japanese Communist Party came out second next to the ruling party. Answering questions on the security situation, Comrade Chea Soth specified that after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the tripartite genocidal alliance gathered its forces and used all kinds of tricks to seize a number of localities in the western and northwesern provinces adjoining the Thai border. However, every enemy attempt was counterattacked and dealt severe blows by our forces. Many enemy soldiers have successively surrendered to our state authorities and people.

Comrade Chea Soth streessed that due to its aspiration for peace, the State of Cambodia's Government has put forward key principles for a political solution to end the war and achieve national reconciliation. However, all the State of Cambodia's efforts have been blocked by the other side which did not take into consideration the interest of the people and the motherland.

Commentary Criticizes Joint Thai-U.S. Exercise

BK0505150291 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 May 91

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "Immediately Stop Violations and Provocative Activities in Violation of the Appeal for Cease-Fire in Cambodia"; date not given]

[Text] According to foreign sources, from 8 to 28 May, on Thai territory, Thailand and the United States will carry out a joint military exercise codenamed Cobra Gold 91. This joint Thai-U.S. military exercise is held at a time when the appeal of the cochairmen of the Paris conference and the UN Secretary General for a voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia starting from 1 May is being welcomed and supported by the State of Cambodia's government, the other opposing Cambodian side, and concerned countries, including the United States and Thailand.

This exercise is held particularly at a time when Cambodian parties and the international community all affirm the desire to assist in making the meeting of the Supreme National Council, to be held in Jakarta, achieve positive results and move toward a political solution to the Cambodian problem. According to the affirmation by a representative of the U.S. military office, the goal of this exercise is to ensure regional stability and strengthen Thailand's policy of coexistence and good neighborliness. In fact, can the goal of ensuring regional stability and achieving a solution to the Cambodian problem through this show of force be achieved?

Everyone knows that the primary condition for creating an atmosphere of mutual trust at the negotiating table is mutual trust on the battlefield. All parties should show sincerity not only in words but also in concrete activities. The cease-fire's effective implementation depends on stopping the supply of weapons from outside and all possible means for violating the already secured agreement.

The decision to provide U.S. $7 million to the groups of Sihanouk and Son Sann—many in the public know that a large part of this aid has been indirectly used to assist the Khmer Rouge-Pol Pot group—and the joint Thai-U.S. military exercise certainly encourages the forces of the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann tripartite genocidal alliance to launch offensives against the State of Cambodia in the 1990-91 dry season.

Most seriously, this will encourage the opposing Cambodian side to disobey and violate the 22 April 1991 cease-fire appeal of the cochairmen of the Paris conference and the UN Secretary General. In fact, only a few hours after the cease-fire appeal went into effect, the tripartite Cambodian group violated the appeal by launching an attack with tanks and many artillery pieces on a number of positions of our troops in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces, causing losses of property and many innocent Cambodian lives. The State of Cambodia, which is administering almost 100 percent of the people and territory, has strictly respected the cease-fire appeal. This is our initiative and our only desire which we have many times proposed during Cambodian peace talks.

We express the hope that the cochairmen of the Paris conference and the UN secretary general will use their influence to stop hostile activities of the tripartite Cambodian opposition and take concrete measures to thwart activities to boost the morale and encourage violations of the appeal through every form. The cease- fire can be implemented not just on the goodwill and sincerity of one side alone but of all warring Cambodian parties coupled with the end of military aid and with Cambodia's neighboring countries declaring an end to the transport of weapons through their territories, as the Vietnamese and Lao governments have solemnly declared.

Violators, including those who create possibilities for violating the cease-fire appeal in Cambodia, will be responsible for all the resulting consequences.

Chea Sim Returns 2 May From Laos Visit

BK0405081291 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0423 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 4—A delegation of the National Assembly of the State of Cambodia led by Chairman Chea Sim returned here Thursday [2 May] after winding up a four-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Chairman Chea Sim, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland, was welcomed by Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vice Premiers Bou Thang and Chea Soth and other high-ranking party and government officials, and a large number of Phnom Penh inhabitants.

Bonmy Opphalavong, second secretary to the Lao Embassy in Phnom Penh, was also present.

Chea Sim Reports to Politburo

BK0405100691 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0831 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 4—The Political Bureau of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchean [PRPK] Central Committee met here Friday to hear a report by Chea Sim, P.R.P.K. Politburo member and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchea Fatherland, on the results of his four-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

The P.R.P.K. Political Bureau highly acclaimed the results of the visit, including the talks that took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, fraternity and militant solidarity between Chairman Chea Sim and senior Lao party, government and front officials, qualifying it as a new step in the consolidation and development of the long-standing tradition of solidarity, friendship and fruitful cooperation between the parties, governments, national assemblies, fronts and peoples of the two countries.

The P.R.P.K. Political Bureau warmly welcomed and deeply thanked the Lao People's Democratic Republic for its principled stance and total support for the home and foreign policies of the state of Cambodia, especially for the Cambodian people's national revival, and their efforts in carrying out the policy of national reconciliation in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian conflict, so as to bring about a lasting peace to the Cambodian people on the principles of respect for the Cambodian people's independence, sovereignty and self-determination, and of preventing the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime, therefore contributing to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, friendship, stability, cooperation and good neighbourliness.

It also expressed profound thanks to the party, government, the Supreme National Assembly, the front and the fraternal people of the L.P.D.R. for their continually active assistance to the Cambodian people in the new stage of history in the defence of Cambodia's social achievements and in building Cambodia into an independent, peaceful, sovereign, neutral and non-aligned country.

The Political Bureau highly appreciated the substantial achievements scored by the party, government, the Supreme People's Assembly, the front and the people of the L.P.D.R. in carrying out the resolutions of the fifth L.P.R.P. [Lao People's Revolutionary Party].

The Political Bureau believes that the Lao people will obtain new greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the fifth congress of the L.P.R.P. which has opened a new turning point in the socio-economic reform and democratization for the supreme interests of the Lao people and for peace and social progress in the region and the world at large.

Press Communique Released

BK0605050791 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1100 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 4—A press communique has been released at the end of the visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] made by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Defense and Construction of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

Chairman Chea Sim was guest of Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly, from April 29 to May 2, 1991.

The communique said: During his visit, Chairman Chea Sim and his party laid a wreath at the monument to fallen combatants and called at a number of economic establishments and cultural sites of historical importance around the capital of Vientiane and in the province of Luong Prabang.

Chea Sim and his party received warm welcome and hospitality from the party, legislative institutions, local authorities, and the masses everywhere they went.

Chairman Chea Sim and his party paid courtesy visits to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers; Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the State Council and chairman of the Lao United Front for National Reconstruction. The Cambodian delegation headed by Chairman Chea Sim had also a working session with a delegation of the Lao front, and cordial talks with delegations of the local party committee, people's committee, legislative body, and front organization of Luong Prabang. Chairman Chea Sim also received representatives of the Lao-Khmer Friendship Association. Those visits and working sessions took place in an atmosphere of joyfulness, mutual understanding, and fraternal friendship.

Talks were held in Vientiane, Laos on April 20 [as received] by a visiting delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly led by Chairman Chea Sim and a delegation of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly led by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly.

The two sides informed each other of the activities of their respective organizations and discussed measures to strengthen their bilateral cooperation.

President Nouhak Phoumsavan spoke of Laos' external policy of peace, national independence and cooperation with all countries, and of constantly strengthening the special solidarity and all-round cooperation among Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. He said Laos fully supported the State of Cambodia's stance on the settlement of the Cambodian issue as well as international efforts to solve the problem by political means on the basis of respect for Cambodia's independence and sovereignty.

Nouhak Phoumsavan praised the State of Cambodia's stance for establishing normalizations with all countries in the world, especially with the neighboring countries, the Kingdom of Thailand and China, with which it has had a longstanding tradition of friendship. He said the restoration of ties would be an important step in maintaining peace, stability, and cooperation in the region and the world at large. He reiterated the Lao party, state, and government's support for the just cause of the Cambodian people in their struggle for a fair and just solution to the conflict in Cambodia on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination and the prevention of the recurrence of genocidal practices, which occurred between 1975 and 1979.

In this context, the two leaders appealed to the international community to support the State of Cambodia's five-point position on the convening of the Supreme National Council meeting, the voluntary cease-fire, the cessation of all foreign military aid and their transit through the neighboring countries, and the sending of a UN fact-finding mission to refugee camps along the border and the areas under the opposition side's control so as to use these facts as a basis for early settling the problems relating to an overall political solution to the Cambodian issue.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the fine development of the special solidarity and fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Laos and Cambodia as well as among Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, which they said would subjectively contribute to the common interests of the three nations and to the safeguarding of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in the region and the world as a whole.

The two leaders were unanimous in assessing the situation in the region and the developments in the world.

The talks between Chairman Chea Sim and President Nouhak Phoumsavan proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality. They agreed that they would intensify their cooperation and further exchange their experiences in connection with the work of the two legislative bodies on the basis of the concrete conditions of their respective countries.

Nouhak Phoumsavan highly valued the outcome of Chairman Chea Sim's visit to his country and called it a significant development in the time-tradition of friendship between the two parties, countries, and peoples, especially in the current stage of development.

Chairman Chea Sim expressed profound thanks to the Lao party, state leaders, and people for their warm welcome and hospitality given to the Cambodian delegation during its stay in Laos and wished them successes in the implementation of the resolution of the Fifth LPRP Congress.

On behalf of the Cambodian National Assembly, Chairman Chea Sim invited Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly, to pay an official friendship visit to Cambodia at a suitable time, and the latter accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Tie Banh Greets Lao Counterpart on Labor Day

BK0605103891 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] On the 105th anniversary of the International Labor Day on 1 May, Comrade General Tie Banh, defense minister of the State of Cambodia, conveyed a message of greetings to his Lao counterpart, Comrade General Khamtai Siphandon.

The message read: On behalf of the Defense Ministry's leadership and the cadres and combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, and in my own name, we would like to extend the warmest greetings and best wishes to you and the leaders of the Defense Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic as well as the cadres and combatants of the brotherly Lao People's Army. May all of you have the best of health and zealous physical strength and achieve new, still greater sucesses in the implementation of the tasks entrusted by the fraternal Lao party and people.

Hun Sen, Chea Sim Meet Japanese Delegation

BK0505083491 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1149 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 4 May (SPK)—Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council, received on 3 May a Japanese cultural delegation led by rector of the Fine Arts University, Hirayama, who visited Cambodia from 28 April to 3 May.

Chea Sim welcomed the delegation's visit and considered it an active contribution to restoring and preserving Angkor Wat Temple, the cultural heritage of Cambodia.

Chea Sim profoundly thanked the Japanese Government as well as humanitarian and nongovernmental organizations for their precious assistance for the reconstruction of Cambodia. He expressed his wish to see the Japanese Government playing an active role in the political solution to the Cambodian problem.

In his reply, Hirayama deeply thanked the Cambodian party, government, and people for their hospitality and underlined that the visit enabled him to be conscious of the realities in Cambodia, the development of the State of Cambodia, and the country's preoccupation with the preservation of the national heritage.

The Japanese delegation was also met by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and had a discussion with Culture Minister Hang Chuon on ways to preserve Angkor Wat Temple.

The delegation visited the national museum, the former royal palace, fine arts school, and Angkor Wat.

Soviet Army Political Department Group Visits

BK0505100791 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 May 91

[Text] Implementing the cooperation on party and political affairs between the General Political Department of the two countries, Cambodia and the Soviet Union, a delegation from the General Political Department led by Comrade General (Stefanoski), deputy chief of the General Political Department of the Soviet Army, recently paid an official friendship visit to the State of Cambodia.

Upon arriving in the State of Cambodia and staying at the 13 October guest house, a meeting for talks and exchange of views was held between the delegation from the General Political Department of the Soviet Army and the delegation from the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Army [CPA] led by Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department of the CPA.

Also taking part in this meeting were Comrade Major General Tha Thanchan, first deputy chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Colonel Preap Tan, deputy chief of the General Political Department; and comrade chiefs and deputy chiefs of offices under the General Political Department.

On this occasion, Comrade General Bou Thang informed the Soviet delegation about the military situation and the party and political activities carried out over the past 12 years. To strengthen and further develop the relations of solidarity between the CPA and the Soviet people's army and for the common benefits, the State of Cambodia's General Political Department has always successfully carried out party and political activities and got the army to have firm confidence in the party leadership to firmly move forward until fully assuming itself the task of defending the motherland.

To find out the situation and the military and political development of the State of Cambodia, the delegation also visited units, army offices, and army political schools full of joy and praise for all the achievements scored by the Armed Forces. It expressed great sorrow for over 3 million innocent Cambodian people who died miserably under the Pol Pot regime.

Everywhere the delegation went, it received a most cordial welcome from cadres, combatants, personnel, and our people. The delegation also visited the former royal palace, Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom temples, and a big crocodile farm in Siem Reap Province. The delegation from the Soviet Army's General Political Department greatly admired the fine carving and grandiose architecture left by our ancestors.

On 30 April, the delegation also paid a courtesy call on Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister. On this occasion, the delegation listened to the report by Comrade General Tie Banh describing the perfidious maneuvers of the other side, which recently massacred and burned down people's houses mercilessly such as in Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Kompong Thom Provinces. The comrade minister also talked about the State of Cambodia's goodwill stance to search for peace for the Cambodian people. Through this, the delegation expressed admiration for the great achievements scored by the State of Cambodia in the past 12 years, particularly the ability of our Armed Forces to ensure peace and security for the people.

Communications Minister Meets USSR Delegation

BK0605141691 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 May at the conference hall of the Communications, Transport, and Posts Ministry, Comrade Ros Chhun, member of the party Central Committee and communications, transport, and posts minister, received a delegation from the Soviet Communications Ministry led by Comrade (Grenov), deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Communications.

On this occasion the two sides [words indistinct] pointing out shortcomings and problems and also experiences gained from the past. The two side also discussed the cooperation between the communications ministries of the two countries, Cambodia and the Soviet Union, by focusing on circulation and maritime navigation [words indistinct] to contribute to restoring and building the country and in particular to reducing the complexities of the communications business and the loss of state income.

Nguon Nhel Visits Kompong Thom Province

BK0705055591 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] During his recent visit to Kompong Thom Province, Comrade Nguon Nhel, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and agriculture minister, visited and presented gifts to cadres and combatants based in Kompong Thom Province.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Nguon Nhel highly valued both the feats and the will to fight for the defense of our motherland and national achievements displayed by our Armed Forces based in Kompong Thom Province. He also informed cadres and combatants of the new developments in the national and international situation by stressing the need to implement the cease-fire accord by the warring Cambodian factions.

Comrade Nguon Nhel emphasized that this cease-fire has all along been the fervent desire of our government and people, thus our government has welcomed and accepted the appeal made by the Paris International Conference on Cambodia cochairmen and the UN secretary general calling on the Cambodian factions to undertake a voluntary cease-fire.

In conclusion, Comrade Nguon Nhel exhorted cadres and combatants of our Armed Forces to pay attention to effectively carrying out their tasks according to the orders of their superiors, particularly that they must always be vigilant because the Cambodian factions on the other side have continued to violate the cease-fire accord which went into effect on 1 May.

Party Secretariat Issues Guidance on Labor Day

BK0305121591 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Apr 91

["Circular of the Party Central Committee Secretariat on Celebrating the 105th anniversary of the 1 May International Labor Day"]

[Text] This year, the Cambodian working class and workers, along with the working class and workers the world over, celebrate the 105th anniversary of the 1 May International Labor Day in a situation in which the Cambodian revolution is fully assuming every task itself. It has overcome and braved many complex problems and firmly preserved national and social achievements.

The victory of our Armed Forces and people in the counter offensive against the enemy early this dry season, combined with the efforts of our party and state in the diplomatic struggle, have created favorable conditions for the revolutionary movement of our working class and people to further move ahead aimed at successfully implementing all the 1991 revolutionary tasks set out by the party Central Committee's 12th plenum.

On the anniversary of the 1 May International Labor Day, the party Central Committee Secretariat suggests that all units of cadres, workers, and employees nationwide organize get-togethers to study the historic significance of 1 May aimed at grasping the following:

I. Essence: Along with the dissemination of the historic significance of 1 May, all levels of trade unions should strive to achieve the following tasks:

1. Carry out propaganda on the special character of the 1991 situation and revolutionary tasks, on the development of the revolutionary forces, and in particular the great successes of the Armed Forces and people in the 1990-1991 dry season campaign against the enemy. This is aimed at clearly showing the revolution's position of strength. From this, heighten the spirit of independence and mastery and national pride and increase the self-reliance will. Firmly believe in the party's strategic determination and strengthen internal and international solidarity more than ever, both in ideology and in activities. Continue to overcome difficulties and strive to achieve political tasks along the path set by the fifth party congress and the second national conference of cadres.

2. Rally, strengthen, and expand to the maximum our favorable conditions, particularly in the military and security fields, to move toward solving a number of key tasks to create conditions for others tasks to continue developing well. Most importantly, continue to promote the implementation of the people's war policy, strengthen internal situation; strengthen labor discipline; promote production; and build and strengthen real revolutionary forces and mass movement work. Continue to consolidate the socio-economic situation and the diplomatic struggle aimed at creating the Cambodian revolution's mastery position in every field in order to achieve the 1991 tasks. Efforts should be made to restore and expand the core role of workers and employees in the common revolutionary movement of our entire people and masses.

3. Pay attention to the life of workers and employees. Continue to make workers and employees clearly understand the reasons for the common problems of the national economy. Prevent negative and complacent attitude of waiting only for solutions from the state. Dare to decide on all negative activities in the implementation of political principles concerning the life of workers and employees already disseminated by the state. Along with this, vigorously promote family economy and the new way of life to overcome life's daily problems.

II. Aspects and measures to be implemented.

1. Organize talks in accordance with the essence of the historic document of 1 May in combination with the documents of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission concerning the situation and tasks of the Cambodian revolution in 1991 as set out by the party Central Committee's 12th plenum.

2. All levels of party committees should pay increased attention to assisting and creating conditions for all levels of trade unions to transform the 1 May International Labor Day into a day for assisting those workers and employees who are encountering difficulties, and a day of action for trade unions to visit the armed forces on the frontline, in hospitals, and at centers for invalid combatants.

3. Organize Hygienic Labor Day to mark this historic day.

4. Ministries, services, provinces, and cities with factories and enterprises should have plans to visit localities and contribute to solving problems concerning production and the daily life of workers and employees. In particular, strive to study the existing party and state policies concerning workers and employees.

5. The Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions should cooperate with the Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals and Phnom Penh to organize a joint meeting for the 1 May Labor Day on behalf of workers throughout the country.

6. Newspapers, radio, television, and SPK should pay attention to praising the exemplary model of individuals and collectives of workers, employees, and local trade unions which have achieved outstanding results in their work to defend and build the motherland. Pay attention to discussing the duties and interests of workers in the new phase of the revolution.

7. Party establishments and all levels of trade unions should provide guidance on organizing the occasion well and report the results on the implementation of this circular to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Slogans:

1. Long live the State of Cambodia!

2. Long live the spirit of 1 May!

3. Long live peace!

Sim Ka Addresses Labor Day Rally

BK0205061391 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 May 91

[Report with portion recorded on the meeting to mark the 105th anniversary of the 1 May International Labor Day]

[Summary] The Committee for Organizing National and International Festivals of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council, in cooperation with the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions, organized a solemn meeting on 1 May at the festival hall in Phnom Penh to mark the 105th anniversary of the 1 May International Labor Day. Among those presiding over the occasion were "Comrade Sim Ka, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh City party committee; Comrade Say Siphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; and Comrade Major General Sin Sen, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy interior minister."

[Begin Sim Ka recording] [passage omitted] The enemy continues to carry out maneuvers to topple us. "In the first three months of 1991, the three reactionary Cambodian groups escalated the war along the motherland's northwest and western border. They shelled villages, townships, monasteries, and war refugees, causing losses of life and property. However, the enemy's adventurous activities have been dealt severe blows by our Armed Forces and people.

"In brief, the enemy talks about ending the war quickly, but its deeds clearly show its dirty goal. Therefore, the struggle is still tense, complex, and resolute. But we firmly believe that the final victory will be on the side of the revolution and our people. Along with the above difficulties when the country is involved in fighting, other problems will be encountered which will require time and patience to solve."

The victories we achieved over the past 12 years are the result of common efforts of the party, Armed Forces, and people but they cannot be separated from the assistance and support of the working class and workers worldwide.

"On this solemn occasion, on behalf of the party, government, working class, and Cambodian people, I would like to express profound thanks to the parties, governments, and people of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, friendly countries, international organizations, and progressive countries the world over for their continued assistance and support to our Cambodian people's just cause of struggle.

"From this platform, on behalf of the meeting, we welcome the appeal for a voluntary cease-fire in Cambodia by the cochairmen of the Paris conference and the UN Secretary General. In Cambodia, the Cambodian working class and workers continue to unreservedly support the goodwill and just stance of the State of Cambodia's government in the search for a solution to bring genuine peace to Cambodia. The working class and workers throughout the country also appeal to the working class and workers worldwide to continue providing support to the stance of the State of Cambodia for a political solution.

"Expanding the spirit of the 1 May International Labor Day, all levels, trade unions, and workers should heighten their role and courageously and valiantly strive to work more actively for the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland and make it move toward prosperity, glory, and social progress." [end recording]

Indonesia

Suharto Meets German Armed Forces Chief 7 May

BK0705073391 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Germany wants to enhance cooperation with Indonesia in the mutual training of their military officers. Admiral Dieter Wellershoff, chief of staff of the German Armed Forces, said this to journalists after paying a courtesy call on President Suharto at the latter's residence on Cendana Street, Jakarta this morning. He said Indonesian-German cooperation in the mutual training of officers has been going on since 1963. This cooperation should be further enhanced.

On his talks with President Suharto, Admiral Wellershoff said he was able to learn about Indonesia's views on security and stability at home and in Southeast Asia. He also briefed President Suharto on Germany's views on various problems, such as changes in Europe—the disappearance of the East-West confrontation, the emergence of an era of cooperation, and the reunification of Germany.

On a separate occasion, General Try Sutrisno, commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, who accompanied the German guest, said Indonesia and Germany have undertaken technical cooperation in the procurement of ships for the former. Gen. Try Sutrisno said President Suharto had briefed his guest on the manufacture of Baruna Jaya ships equipped with solar-powered engines in Indonesia.

Industry Minister Calls for French Investment

BK0705062791 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0000 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Indonesia hopes that France will immediately undertake joint ventures in Indonesia to fill the Asia-Pacific markets. Industry Minister Hartarto made the remarks during a meeting with the French industry minister in Jakarta yesterday in which they discussed various efforts to develop economic cooperation, especially French investment in Indonesia. He said there is great potential for Indonesian-French economic cooperation before the European market is unified in 1992.

According to Minister Hartarto, Indonesia exports garment, plywood, and agricultural products at a total volume of U.S. $231 million to France. In the meantime, French exports to the Asia-Pacific region are similarly huge. Thus, such economic cooperation will benefit both countries.

The French industry minister is visiting to provide information about industries in France and to explore possible French industrial investment in Indonesia.

Security Minister Gives Rationale for Travel Ban

BK0605114691 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1000 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Jakarta, May 6 (OANA-ANTARA) - Some Indonesians, including members of the Petisi 50 group [a dissident group critical of the Suharto government], are indeed still prohibited from traveling abroad or from returning from other countries, Coordinating Minister for Political Affairs and Security Sudomo said here Monday.

The government in putting the names of these people on the immigration offices' "blacklist" does take very careful consideration, he said after paying a call on President Suharto.

For example, those who still have to face investigation process for criminal charges are "blacklisted" so as not to disturb the process.

Some former members of the now-defunct Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) are on the list as well, he [words indistinct] that the list also included the names of some dissidents.

In every country, Sudomo said, there must be some people who could not approve certain government policies. As long as they are just expressing their disapproval, there will not be any problem. But when they try to "actively" mobilize some forces, they should be included on the list, he explained.

There were some non-governmental organizations (NGO's) members who were banned from going abroad to attend an international seminar recently because the government assumed they would talk only about bad things about Indonesia.

So it is not a matter of like or dislike, he said.

He also said that members of the so-called Petisi 50 were included on the list of those banned from traveling abroad.

Petisi 50 is a group of retired ranking military officers and senior politicians (mostly are of more than 60 years of age) who often aired strong criticisms to the government.

They include former Jakarta Governor Retired Marine Lt. Gen. Ali Sadikin and former commander of the Indonesian Police Retired Police Gen. Hugeng Imam Santoso.

Several days ago they went to the Directorate General of Immigration to gain information on reasons behind the regulation banning them from traveling to other countries.

Laos

DPRK Vice President Leads Delegation on Visit

Kaysone Phomvihan Grants Audience

BK0605115491 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 6 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, chairman of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Council of Ministers, granted here yesterday an audience to a high-level delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its vice-president, Yi Chong-ok.

Yi chong-ok, on the occasion, handed a message of congratulations from President Kim Il-song of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee to Kaysone Phomvihan in connection with his election to the post of the party CC [Central Comittee] president at the recent fifth party congress.

Yi chong-ok also informed Kaysone Phomvihan about his visit to Laos which was successful as expected to further deepen the traditional relations of friendship and solidarity as well as socioeconomic cooperation between the two countries.

Kaysone Phomvihan conveyed through the delegation his thanks to President Kim Il-song. He called on Asian countries in particular [and] the countries previously supporting the struggle against imperialism to strengthen their solidarity to foil the enemy's schemes of sabotage.

Assembly Chairman Receives Delegation

BK0705065391 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] This morning, Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], received at the government guest house a courtesy call from a DPRK Government delegation led by Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the DPRK.

On this occasion, the SPA chairman said: The Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the DPRK have all along given support and assistance to each other. The peoples of the two countries have continually promoted the friendly relations and cooperation, which have now entered a new stage of development.

Nouhak Phoumsavan reiterated that the party and government, as well as the multiethnic people of Laos, have highly appreciated the strengthening of the friendly relations and always given support and assistance to the Korean people in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation. He noted: The relations of friendship between the two peoples are currently faced with the sabotage and subversion pursued by the imperialists. It is, therefore, necessary for the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries to further strengthen and defend, even more firmly, the said relations.

Vice President Yi Chong-ok, in return, conveyed salutations and greetings from Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, to SPA Chairman Nouhak Phoumsavan. Yi Chong-ok said: The LPDR and the DPRK have maintained the possibility of further strengthening the relations. The DPRK particularly desires to increasingly promote and expand the relations and cooperation, in the political as well as the economic, cultural, and other fields, with the LPDR. Through this visit to the LPDR, the DPRK Government delegation has viewed the great achievements won by the multiethnic Lao people in developing the economy under the leadership of the party and the LPDR Government.

Yi Chong-ok highly assessed the success of the Fifth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the success which, he said, has brought about the raising of the party's role and responsibilities in leading the multiethnic Lao people to march forward another step on the path of national development. On behalf of the party and government of the DPRK, Yi Chong-ok expressed gratitude to the party and government of the LPDR for having rendered support and assistance to the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the Korean nation.

Deputy Foreign Minister, Counterpart Meet

BK0705053291 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Thougloun Sisoulit, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], met with Cho Kyu-il, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, in Vientiane on the afternoon of 4 May. The meeting and exchange of views between the two deputy ministers proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Following the meeting, the two sides agreed to note that the good friendly relations, especially in the political field between the parties and the Governments of the LPDR and the DPRK have been established and promoted to a high level. The two sides also reached a unanimity in light of the complicatedly changing situation of the world that it is necessary to more effectively enhance and expand the relations and cooperation in the economic and other fields.

The two deputy ministers also frankly discussed other issues and exchanged experiences on many points of common interest.

Visit Concludes

BK0705154391 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] The delegation of the DPRK Government led by DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok left Vientiane for home this morning after ending a six-day official friendship visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

A grand honorable send-off ceremony was held at Wattai airport with the presence of Acting President Phoumi Vongvichit and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Laos Chang Yong-chun and a number of embassy staff members were also on hand to see the delegation off.

Yi Chong-ok and his party paid the official friendship visit to the LPDR from 2 to 7 May. In addition to meeting and exchanging views with the Lao side and leaders, the delegation also visited several ruins and historical sites which are cultural foundations of Laos and a number of production foundations in Vientiane municipality and province, such as the Lao Plywood Factory, the (?Textile Center No. 1), the Lao Brewery, and the Nam Ngum Hydroelectric Dam.

Agreement Signed With Vietnamese Province

BK0605101991 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 6 (KPL)—Vientiane Province of Laos and Hai Hung Province of Vietnam are to step up bilateral economic cooperation covering agriculture, industry and trade.

This was indicated in the talks held here between the Vientiane provincial administration and a visiting Hai Hung provincial delegation within the framework of cooperation agreements signed in 1988 and 1989.

The sides will continue to cooperate in the experimentation of a sticky rice strain known as "Dok Kham" for intensive cultivation, lichy fruit, mulberry and melon plantations, pig and fish rearing in Vientiane Province.

In industry, the sides will widen their exchange of wooden and bamboo-made products, construction materials, promote soft drink production in a form of joint investment, and conduct a feasibility study for the construction of brick and floor tile factory.

In addition, in their joint investment they decided to open shops with restaurant services in either Vientiane or Hai Hung Provinces. Moreover, they will open road transportation service from Vientiane to Hai Hung Provinces and promote tourism between the two provinces.

Envoy Hosts Polish National Day Reception

BK0605115091 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Vientiane, May 6 (KPL)—Mr. Marian Fronczek, ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary of the Republic of Poland and his wife, in the evening of May 3 hosted a reception at their residence on the occasion of 200th anniversary of Polish National Day and Constitutional Day, May 3.

Present at the reception were Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs and other members of the government.

On the occasion, Mr. Phoun Sipaseut congratulated the hosts and wished that the friendly relationship between the two countries be further expanded.

Philippines

Officials Remark on U.S. Bases Issues

Aquino's Views

HK0705042891 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 May 91 pp 1, 20

[By M. Rodriguez]

[Text] President Aquino cited yesterday the importance of U.S. military facilities in the country to regional security and expressed the government's willingness to continue hosting U.S. military facilities, provided it is done on "our terms" and under a "properly negotiated treaty."

She made the statement after two Asian leaders expressed views favoring the retention of the U.S. military facilities while U.S. President George Bush, on the other hand, said the U.S. will not offer a "blank check" to the Philippines to keep its facilities in the country.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who left yesterday for Tokyo after a three-day state visit to the country, said he favors the continued U.S. presence in the country to ensure the security of the Asia-Pacific region.

Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong also said in his two-day visit last month that he is for continued U.S. military presence.

Before his departure from the Ninoy Aquino International airport (NAIA) on his five-nation tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Kaifu, his wife Sachiyo, and members of their official party were given full military honors by President Aquino and her Cabinet at the new Executive House grounds at Malacanang.

Despite the failure to reach a new RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases' treaty after the sixth round of the Philippines-American Cooperation Talks (PACT) last week, Mrs. Aquino expressed the hope that the Philippine and U.S. negotiating panels can still reach an agreement before Sept. 16, the end of the 1947 RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, as the two panels have not shut off their communication lines.

In a related development, President Aquino said she welcomes U.S. Vice President Dan-forth Quayle who reportedly may come on May 23, depending on whether a new bases' treaty was reached.

"The vice president of the United States will always be welcome to visit, of course. We have no official word, however, on when he intends to visit the Philippines," she said.

On debt relief, President Aquino said the government will work on "maximum concessions" that the Philippines can get from the Paris Club before the departure of Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao for its meeting in June. The Paris Club is a big group of international creditors.

Estanislao said the concessions the country will seek will be on the length of the grace period of maturity and the interest rates of the loans.

The country owes $6 billion to members of the Paris Club and hopes to save $1.4 billion in cash outflow if the standard Paris Club approach to debt relief is adopted in lieu of debt condonation which the Japanese have opposed.

Asked to respond to the efforts of Japan for a continued U.S. military presence in the region, Mrs. Aquino said, "We have no objections to the continued military presence of the United States in Asia and the Pacific. What we have made clear is that if the U.S. will have military presence in the Philippines, it will have to be on our terms and under a properly negotiated treaty," she said.

"We are still hopeful for an agreement that is acceptable to the Senate and the people. the reality that the negotiations have so far not produced an agreement does not preclude the possibility of an agreement at some time. The fact is that we are still talking," she added.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus had earlier said no treaty was reached at the end of the sixth round of the PACT because the two panels were deadlocked on the duration of the phaseout period.

But he said that the U.S. "conditionally" agreed to a $825-military annual compensation for continued access to U.S. military facilities in the country.

The Philippines wants a maximum stay of seven years after Sept. 16 for an annual compensation package of $825 million. Of the total annual compensation, $400 million would be in the form of cash or the "hard" component and the $425 million as "soft component."

Manglapus on Tentative Agreement

HK0705091091 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 May 91

[By Rey Arquiza; italicized passages in English]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus announced today that a tentative agreement on the compensation and duration issues regarding the U.S. bases has been reached on the condition that the succeeding government will be given the option to extend the stay of the U.S. military bases in the country. Manglapus said that the United States has agreed to the Philippines' demand for $825 million after the latter agreed to insert a provision in the treaty giving the next government the option to extend the U.S. bases' stay in the country after seven years.

Manglapus said that when U.S. chief negotiator Richard Armitage left Manila, the latter said he would seek new instructions from U.S. President George Bush regarding the tentative agreement which has been reached. However, the U.S. Embassy got ahead of Armitage before he could talk to President Bush. U.S. panel spokesman Stanley Schrager announced that Armitage left for the U.S. only to brief President Bush and not to seek more money to respond to the Philippine demand. Manglapus stated that Schrager's statement, which is in conflict with his own, has a destructive effect on the good relationship between the Philippines and the United States.

Manglapus added that the U.S. has been saying it has no money when in fact they are spending billions of dollars in other parts of the world. Although it is true that we are talking about money, *but we have shown our willingness to be creative*, said Manglapus. *For example, they proposed we accept military equipment, we accepted it,* Manglapus added.

Meets With Newsmen

HK0405104291 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 4 May 91

[News conference by Philippine Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus with unidentified reporters of the Malacanang press corps at Kalayaan Hall of Malacanang; date not given—live; in English]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] How do we expect the United States to fill in the gap of $30 million in the hard component and the remaining $172 million for the soft component? Are we assuming that they will consider our proposal for trade access for inclusion in the package?

[Manglapus] We feel that we have gone a long, long way to meet the American position, and that perhaps it is the United States' turn to make their own suggestions on how these gaps are to be filled. The proposals that we are making—certainly the ones on our acceptance of the military equipment and acceptance of valuation of their purchases of Philippine goods—they have not contested these moves of ours. That's worth $250 million already.

I recognize, however, that our proposal for condonation of $50 million a year of our official debt is something they have not yet accepted. But it was my understanding from my talks with Mr. Armitage that conditioned on an acceptable overall arrangement, including acceptance of their proposal for duration, such an item might be acceptable to them.

Therefore what is left, as you put it, is $30 million in the hard portion and $172 million in the soft portion. I hope that the United States is able to help us with suggestions on this matter. They obviously are not staggering amounts compared to the amounts that we have been reading that are involved in other forms of spending that the United States has to undergo this day.

[Reporter] How much time are you giving the United States to respond?

[Manglapus] There is no... [changes thought] We have not given each other any time limitations, except that we have both expressed the hope we may finish this as early as possible.

[Reporter] Is the U.S. still insisting on a position of 10-12 years duration?

[Manglapus] They... [pauses] That is what they have publicly stated. The last public statement that they made was 10 years. That is their public statement. I am not in a position to say whether they may have moved from that position or not. But they certainly have not gone down to seven years. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] So when are you going to resume the next round of talks? Is it this month also?

[Manglapus] Well, we will have to await word from Mr. Armitage, because, as I explained to you, the situation is as follows: namely that, as announced by Mr. Armitage himself, since we have not arrived at a conclusion on duration, that we have not accepted their proposal, then he needs to seek further instructions. That is where we are.

[Reporter] Sir, yesterday Mr. Armitage's spokesman said that they had reached their limit as far as compensation, and earlier they said that they had, they could not shorten the duration any further. You just said that President Aquino is standing pat on the seven years and the 825 [$825 million in U.S. compensation for using the bases]. On the basis of such statements, what are we supposed to conclude about the negotiations?

[Manglapus] First, let me deal with the compensation aspect. As I said at the beginning of this interview, the impression that is created in the media and in interpretations of statements by Mr. Schrager, is that the talks yesterday wound up with a lack of agreement on compensation, and the impression has been created that the focus ought to be on the compensation.

Let me reiterate what I just said now, namely that we had a distinct impression yesterday that the United States was ready to accept our global amount of 825 if we accepted their proposal for the duration. So the notion that they don't have any more money is something we do not care to make a big issue of, because the gaps that I explained to you just now are so small.

But I'm sure the United States would not like to go before the world and say that they broke off talks because of $30 million. That is all the gap there is. [Word indistinct] in the hard and 172 [million dollars] on the soft. And the 172 is not even appropriateable. Appropriated amounts we're looking for is, creative if you will, to fill that gap. [sentence as heard] We're not asking the United States Congress to appropriate money for that gap. It is only the $30 million that may have to be taken care of by the United States Congress. But even that could be creatively disposed of.

So the notion here that we bogged down because the United States has taken the position that they have no more money is, I think, out of focus. The focus is not on compensation. It's on duration and compensation, of course, but not just compensation.

[Reporter] But are you categorically saying that President Aquino will not accept any agreement that specifies duration of more than seven years and compensation of less than 825?

[Manglapus] Those things go together. The seven years and the $825 million. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Did the Philippine panel ever suggest a 7-3 formula in its seven-year phasedown and three-year phaseout to accomodate the...

[Manglapus interrupts] No, no. We have always said six or seven. I'll tell you, however, what we have agreed to do should we finally arrive at an agreement. That is, we agree to entertain positively the proposal of the United States that there be in the agreement a provision that would say that the Philippines, before the termination of the period, may unilaterally decide to extend access to the United States beyond the period agreed upon, namely, hopefully, seven years.

That is what we have said to the United States, and so the President reminded us that that kind of a provision should be an even stronger assurance to the United States that we are not completely shutting them out. A difference of two to three years, compared to this assurance, should be considered almost insignificant.

[Reporter] So are you saying, did you mention in particular three years access or access beyond seven years with unlimited time?

[Manglapus] No, no. We've never... [changes thought] All that we've said is that we're willing to consider positively their suggestion that we say in the treaty that before the termination of the period, which in our view is seven years, that we would consider extending unilaterally, that is, extending access to the United States beyond the seven-year period.

[Reporter] So, if we try to interpret then that that provision is the compromise part, insofar as you've noticed that the U.S. panel sort of accepted the proposed $825 million? [question as heard]

[Manglapus] No. That proposal of the United States came early in the [word indistinct] four, or three or four. And even in that early stage, we had already indicated to them a positive action to it. Even before we had arrived at this stage of the discussion—at that time we were, of course, talking seven years—and we had agreed that before the seven years are up, we could unilaterally extend access beyond the seven years.

[Reporter] Among the provisions: the $150 million in military equipment. Are these brand new or those used or surplus from the Middle East war?

[Manglapus] These are excess. Now, excess could be either surplus or, I assume, that they may be used but are no longer used now. They are still, of course, subject to examination by our Armed Forces.

By the way, the figure $150 million that I mentioned to you: We were at one point—that is, we as a panel—were even willing to consider a higher figure. However, our own Armed Forces had said that was the highest that they were willing to go because they have noted that the American inventory of excess equipment does not always contain all that is needed by the Armed Forces of the Philippines. We do still have to shop elsewhere for some of the equipment that we need.

[Reporter] Will the $825 million global amount you were talking about come from the United States alone, excluding the help from Japan and other Asian countries benefitting from the military bases?

[Manglapus] No. There is a portion suggested in the treaty that would deal with regional burden sharing. Originally, if you recall, the mechanics for such a burden sharing program had been fashioned around a bond issue. This idea had come from our own Department of Finance. Since that was mentioned, the idea has evolved somewhat so that now not the bond, not just the bond is being mentioned, but in addition, or instead of a bond, the idea of a regional fund, regional reconstruction fund, or regional security fund would be organized to which the friends of the Philippines could contribute, particularly those countries who may feel themselves benefitted by our arrangement with the United States. And to build this fund, it has been suggested that the United States might—to state my wish—help persuade other countries to contribute. However, it is impossible to quantify such a fund in our compensation package, since the United States itself cannot guarantee that when they move, the other countries indeed will come and contribute certain amounts. They will try.

So we are ready to mention this in the treaty; but since we cannot quantify it, we cannot put it squarely into the compensation package.

[Reporter] The Americans earlier proposed $40 million in development assistance and around the same amount for food aid and housing investment guarantees. Will these proposals be of use to resolve the compensation gap?

[Manglapus] These items, development assistance and [word indistinct], are items that are given to us independent of our bases agreement. In fact, they are items that are given to other countries. We admit that they have been proposed as items for our compensation package. But there should be question mark over this because, as I have mentioned to you, they are indeed given not only to us but to other countries, whether or not bases agreements are found in these places.

But I suppose that it could be possible to sit down and make some computations and give some valuations to this; not the exact amount covered by the grant, but perhaps some valuation of the contribution to our economy might be possible. If they give in to our proposal on debt condonation, we're only looking for $30 million.

Let me reiterate. And the HIG, the Housing Investment [as heard] is also a possibility. That HIG, by the way, is found in the compensation package that I signed with Secretary Shultz in 1988 covering the last two years of the current bases agreement.

[Reporter] Just a follow-up on the regional security fund issue: Are you now ready to directly link this to the bases? The previous bond issue you planned not to link it to the bases. Would this be... [pauses] Are you now prepared to link it directly so that you could get allies who are strong in support of the bases to contribute?

[Manglapus] Well, I don't know where you draw the line between something that is direct and something that's indirect. Since we're not going to put it squarely inside the compensation package, I guess you can say that it would not be directly linked. But it would have to be if it's going to be recognized at all, and I think the United States would like us to recognize the effort that they would be committed to undertake.

It would have to be mentioned somewhere in the treaty. That could possibly be considered as more indirect than direct.

[Reporter] Mr. Secretary, Mr. Schrager last night was typified categorical [as heard] about what happened during the talks. What he said essentially was that there will be no more money, that Mr. Armitage will go to Washington to report to President Bush, and that thereafter he's going to get a new assignment. He also said that you've made your position pretty clear when you visited Washington several months ago. In the light of that, what is your sense? I mean, don't you get the sense that the Americans really want to get out?

[Manglapus] You mentioned that he mentioned that I was in Washington. I was indeed, and I mentioned to you the words in which my visit was described by Mr. Armitage from impressions that he got from the senators and congressmen themselves, namely that I was conciliatory, moderate, and cooperative. And at that time, I was talking exactly the same way I am talking today. I was mentioning the package as I have presented it to you.

Now, this insistence of the United States at making the issue money, saying that they're going home and there's no more money, let me reiterate to you the gaps that we're talking about. In terms of actual money, it's $30 million, and maybe as I said, even that as suggested just here by some of the mentioned that perhaps, PL480 [public law] money and HIG money and development assistance money might be counted. It might even amount to nothing in terms of cash. All that would be left would be the $172 million in the non-cash. So the notion that the United States cannot talk more money, I think, is completely out of focus. That is not what happened yesterday. We did not end with the issue of money. We ended with the issue of duration.

[Reporter] So, is it possible that they want to get out? Or are you still optimistic that they will still be in place by September?

[Manglapus] The United States is a sovereign nation. It was the United States that has asked us for these talks. We agreed to talk with them. It is up to them to make their own decision now.

[Reporter] Secretary Manglapus, five months are left before the treaty ends in September. What would be a comfortable lead time before we conclude the talk and give ample time to the Senate to scrutinize and ratify the treaty? Would there be ample time?

[Manglapus] Well, we have had experiences of course in the past and we still have treaties in the Senate today that had not been ratified after so many years. However, the character of this particular treaty will be looked at with more attention by the Senate. And it happens also in the United States Senate that treaties are not ratified for a long time. But I also hope that this will happen, that the same thing will happen over there. They will give special attention to this treaty.

[Reporter] Can you confirm reports that Vice President Quayle is arriving in the country?

[Manglapus] I believe that it has already been announced by the United States Embassy.

[Reporter] Will he be coming for the signing of the treaty?

[Manglapus] I don't know. Well, I cannot predict any signing at any time because we have not yet arrived at an agreement.

[Reporter] Why the change in the terms on bond issue to a regional security fund?

[Manglapus] Well, the United States—and we say that practically—accepted their, understood their difficulties, felt that the bond was perhaps not the best way to undertake this. [sentence as heard] It carried with it certain implications including problems that arise from the Department of Treasury in the United States. Every time you talk of bonds, then you have to deal with the Department of Treasury. So the idea of a fund rather than a bond is also something we are considering seriously.

[Reporter] So what is your sense of the American sentiments? Are they insisting to stay here, or going out?

[Manglapus] Let me answer that by reiterating our view that what happened yesterday was entirely predictable. I mean it was not any sensational collapse of anything because Mr. Armitage had already told me in a letter that if we could not accept, we could not bring ourselves to accept the duration that they were proposing, that he would have to go back for fresh instructions. And that's exactly what happened. And by the way, let me reiterate that we did not suspend or end the talks prematurely, because he indeed was going home as scheduled, 6 o'clock last night.

[Reporter] Will you or President Aquino be raising the U.S. bases issue with Prime Minister Kaifu during the visit?

[Manglapus] No, I have no plans of raising this issue in the formal bilateral talks.

[Reporter] Do you expect Mr. Kaifu to raise it?

[Manglapus] It's very hard for me to answer that question. I really don't know if he will raise it at the talks.

[Reporter] Will regional security be raised at all, especially in the light of the deployment of the minesweepers and Japan's apparent willingness to show its flag more?

[Manglapus] The minesweepers issue is a simple one. We were approached one or two weeks ago by the Japanese ambassador here, as I believe that other Japanese ambassadors elsewhere in Southeast Asia approached their host government, and our agreement was soft to the, first, to the basic idea. [as heard] On that I wouldn't say agreement. Our views are soft on the basic idea of their sending their minesweepers to the Persian Gulf. And second, our agreement was soft to these minesweepers coming here to refuel and our answer to both were positive. We have no objection to the minesweepers going to perform an important task to clear the Persian Gulf of mines. And second, we have no objection to their coming here to refuel. But if it happens right away, by coincidence that the number of hours it takes them to move around took them here just as Prime Minister Kaifu was arriving. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] But sir, will regional security at all be discussed, especially the possibility that Japan would take a more active role in case the U.S. bases get pulled out?

[Manglapus] I don't know that it will. I don't believe it's part of the agenda. However, let me mention here that next month there will be held in Manila a meeting on regional security and Japan—although not officially, because there are really no official representations to that dialogue—will be represented. There will be speakers coming from Japan as well as the United States, hopefully, and the Soviet Union and China, and the whole of ASEAN.

[Reporter] Mr. Secretary, will the Philippine panel eventually accept MAI [Multilateral Aid Initiative] as a part of the soft component eventually, to bridge the gap, MAI or PAP [Philippine Assistance Program]?

[Manglapus] No. The MAI has already been proposed as a component; and we cannot accept it, principally because the other, some of the other contributors to MAI are sensitive about this issue. They do not want to be linked to anything that... [changes thought] to any military arrangements between the United States and the Philippines.

[Reporter] How then would you describe the stage at which the negotiations are after a year of negotiations? Is it nearing collapse, or is it nearing a successful conclusion?

[Manglapus] They ended yesterday as scheduled in our program on a note that now requires a further consultation on the part of Mr. Armitage with his government. He himself, let me reiterate, told us that ahead of time, that if we could not agree on compensation, on duration, then he would have to seek fresh instructions from his government. That is where we are at the moment.

[Reporter] Do you see any prospect of a compromise along the lines of the Philippines accepting the U.S. compensation in return for the U.S. accepting the Philippine duration?

[Manglapus] I believe that I may have already said this afternoon that it was our impression yesterday that the United States had conditionally agreed to the global amount of $825 million in our compensation package—conditioned on our accepting the duration contained in their proposal. But upon consultation with the president, our position was affirmed mainly that we feel seven years is enough for the needs of both countries, as well as it is the maximum that we can expect our Senate to ratify.

[Reporter] So there could be a compromise along the lines of seven years for $360 million?

[Manglapus] I doubt if that is possible. Those two things go together. And any upward revision of one would have to be accompanied by revision of the other—a downward revision.

[Reporter] Why did the Philippine side yesterday cancel the technical talks, and why has the Philippine side rejected certain excess medical and military supplies?

[Manglapus] The answer to the first question is simple. We had agreed the day before—at least that was the substance of my conversation with Mr. Armitage—that once duration and compensation were agreed upon, that the technical issues would be much more quickly resolved. Therefore, when I informed our people about this understanding, our people thought that it would be best to suspend since they had already had several of these talks that got bogged down on very ticklish issues, they decided that it would be best to wait for the main issues of duration and compensation to be resolved. I don't know which military and medical equipment you might be referring to. I suspect that you are referring to that, to the equipment that is supposed to be coming to make up for the shortfall in the current agreement. Because that is what is taking place. And the understanding between both governments is that, indeed, the Philippines would be agreeable to medical equipment and military equipment filling the gaps, the shortfall in the current agreement, with the condition of course that the Philippines would be given the opportunity to examine the equipment and sort out what would be acceptable and what would not be acceptable. So if they have been turning down some equipment, I suppose the reason is that both the Armed Forces and the Department of Health, in accordance with procedures agreed upon by both governments, have not found the equipment acceptable. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] If ever the United States does not budge from its position, when will the Philippines initiate talks for the orderly withdrawal of the facilities?

[Manglapus] I think we will know when that time comes. We will know what to undertake. I know you're referring to provisions in the present agreement that have to do with the two governments getting together to decide on procedures for withdrawal. We will know—I suppose either side will know—so we'll call each other's attention to the need for sitting down and making a decision for those procedures.

[Reporter] Up to what month are you giving yourself?

[Manglapus] I'm afraid I'm not in the position to get into that.

[Reporter] On the treaty, are you still confident that both sides can reach an agreement?

[Manglapus] I'm hopeful. Confident, even though the Senate does not like me to use that word confident. They feel that I may be presuming too much on their ratification. I'm hopeful. I'm always hopeful that we will be able to produce an agreement that would be acceptable to the Senate.

Response to U.S. Statements

HK0705042091 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 7 May 91 pp 1, 10

["Full text" of statement by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus, chairman of the Philippine negotiating panel in the bases talks, issued 6 May 1991 in response to U.S. pronouncements; place not given]

[Text] The Philippines panel feels compelled to respond to, and when necessary, correct, some of the points raised in the statement of U.S. Spokesman Stanley Schrager last May 3 and in the arrival statement of Special Negotiator Richard Armitage last April 29.

Mr. Schrager's statement, while opening with a warm and friendly note of appreciation, proceeds to string together a series of assertions which, if permitted to pass unchecked, can only undermine Philippine-American friendship.

During the Exploratory Talks in May, 1990, the Philippine Panel wanted to do three things: first, to remind the United States Agreement (MBA); second, to place on the record its view that the MBA ends on September 16, 1991; and third, to remind the United States of the provisions of the current MBA which had not yet been fully implemented.

The last item addressed the subject of the "short-falls" in the implementation of the compensation provisions in the Manglapus- Schultz Agreement. The Philippine Panel raised the issue, not as a matter of money, as the Americans tried to suggest, but as a question of principle, so that it could determine what kind of value it should attach to "word of honor" pledges and to any future American commitments that may arise from their desire to continue availing of basing privilages in the Philippines.

The American Panel reaction to the question on "short-falls" was to denounce our effort to obtain clarity on American commitments as an exercise in "cash-register diplomacy." It also evaded the issue of short-falls with an accounting of the U.S. development assistance to the Philippines given outside the framework of the MBA.

We appreciate, of course, the aid given to the Aquino Government. But recalling the generous U.S. assistance to the Martial Law Administration of Ferdinand Marcos should remind us that development aid also functions as an instrument of foreign policy and does not necessarily focus only on the needs or merits of the recipient.

A donor government gives aid to whomever it chooses and for whatever goals it seeks to achieve. We cannot dicate how a government decides to manifest its altruism. But surely we can expect our partners to honor contractual obligations flowing from signed agreements.

At great cost to our people, we continue to repay the loans so generously pressed by international creditors upon the Marcos Government. They expect us to honor these debts as contractual obligations. Why should our efforts to secure what is due to us from the bases agreement provoke any resentment?

The American reaction to the termination notice reflects the perceptual problem that complicates the relationship. Unfortunately, the phrase "notice of termination" has been mistakenly taken to mean that the Philippines was evicting the U.S. out of the bases.

In fact, the MBA was a finite agreement of a fixed duration. In accordance with our Constitution, by Sept. 17, 1991, the U.S. loses the basing privileges it first acquired in the Philippines by right of colonial conquest. Aside from serving the notice of the expiration of the fixed term of 25 years, the Philippines did not have to do anything for this event to happen. By issuing the reminder in May, it allowed the U.S. to begin, at an earlier date, negotiations on new basing agreements.

By a clever turn of phrase, both the arrival statement of Mr. Armitage and the statement of U.S. Panel Spokesman Stanley Schrager contrive to suggest American accommodation and Philippine intransigence. The truth is, we were receptive to the U.S. initiative for negotiations.

The problem appears to stem from the American inability or unwillingness to recognize that the expiration of the MBA results in a tabula rasa, a clean slate upon which the Philippines and the United States can proceed to inscribe the terms of a new relationship more respectful of each other's vital interests and concerns.

If the U.S. had genuinely respected Philippine aspirations for a New Relationship as the premise for the Philippine-American Cooperation Talks [PACT], Mr. Armitage would not have found it necessary, is his arrival statement, to recite the litany of concessions the Americans had allegedly yielded at Philippine "insistence."

The Philippine Panel did insist on changes in the new basing arrangements. However, the withdrawal of the fighter squadron from Clark and the return of John Hay before the MBA termination date were done by the U.S. for its own purposes. Apparently, one motive was to cut costs. But some observers have even speculated that the return, on an accelerated schedule, of facilities the Americans no longer needed was designed to make things difficult for the Philippine Government by forcing it to fast-track base conversion activities.

The Americans have no basing rights in the Philippines after September 1991. This reality establishes the point of departure for the negotiations. Thus, it is not the U.S. generously giving up use of Clark and Subic; it is the Philippines allowing the Americans the use of these facilities.

The Philippines is not asking the U.S. to keep its military assets in the Philippines after the end of the MBA. But, recognizing U.S. national interests, it has been willing to entertain American proposals for new basing privileges. The Philippines only asks that the U.S. should also consider our national interests.

Our problems are primarily economic in nature. Hence, our concern with what, unfortunately, must be called a "bases compensation package."

We have been clear and consistent in our representation to the U.S. Panel on what the package should contain, both in global amounts and in individual components. We have not presented in PACT VI anything substantially different from what we had communicated to the U.S. Panel as early as February. Despite repeated reminders, we did not receive a response to our compensation package until late in April.

While the U.S. Panel temporized, we took the initiative in exploring ways to restructure our compensation package so that the U.S. could more easily deliver it. We stressed the importance of trade access opportunities, not only because of the concrete and quantifiable benefits they could bring but also because these would strengthen the fabric of Philippine-American relations.

We agree with the U.S. Panel that "trade transcends bases." We believe, however, that we should use the bases to give push to trade, so that we can improve the chances of trade remaining strong even after the bases have disappeared.

We took at face value repeated American statements that the Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI) does not depend upon the MBA. We are dismayed, therefore, that Mr Schrager raises the issue of the MAI as part of the U.S. compensation proposal. Consistency in the American position would have allowed us to carry on the negotiations with greater dispatch. We appreciate the problems that the U.S. Panel may encounter with its legislators. We do have our own relations with our legislators to manage. But shifting the terms of the negotiations does not make such problems easier to address. They only introduce additional problems.

Our discussions with the Americans suggest to us that the compensation package we have asked for is eminently attainable. The gap on the appropriated amount has narrowed, we believe, to about $30 million. And in the non-budgetary component, we are only looking at about $172 million to be filled up through additional trade access.

We believe that the main issue preventing closure on negotiations is that of duration. the Philippines believes that its position provides a timeframe that is mutually responsive to the needs of both countries. The U.S. wants a timeframe longer than the maximum of seven years that we are prepared to give.

For the Philippines, the issue of compensation is only a matter of money. the issue of duration is a question of principle.

The concluding sentence of Mr Schrager's statement poses the question of whether or not the Philippines wants a new relationship with the U.S. the question is rhetorical. We have already made it clear, in more ways than one, that the Philippines wants a new relationship with the U.S. a strengthened relationship founded on mutual respect and genuine concern for each other's national interests.

We cannot hope to establish such a new relationship with a surrender of principle under duress.

Senator Tanada, Congressman Gillego

HK0405075191 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] The U.S. military bases talks are really bound to fail if the Philippines continues to stand firm on its position.

This was the reaction of Senator Wigberto Tanada on the failure of the sixth round of talks on the U.S. military bases in the country.

Tanada said that the Philippine panel cannot accept the position of the United States because it is not just. The United States is only offering a compensation of $360 million per year for the retention of their bases, while the Philippines is insisting on a compensation of $885 million annually within a 10 to 12-year retention period.

Tanada also added that the only thing that remains to be discussed is the removal of the military bases.

Meanwhile, Congressman Bonifacio Gillego expressed joy over the failure of the sixth round of military bases talks. According to Gillego, this may indicate that the time has come for the Philippines to be totally free from the Americans. He added that future discussions should just focus on what to do with the facilities that will be left by the United States.

More on Tanada's Views

HK0605155391 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Senator Wigberto Bobby Tanada fears that Philippine and U.S. officials are cooking up a new treaty to extend the stay of the U.S. bases in the country. This was Senator Tanada's interpretation of the statements issued by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and the consequent statements by U.S. panel spokesman Stanley Schrager and U.S. President George Bush. Tanada said that based on the conflicting statements by Manglapus and the Americans, it is evident that the Americans have decided to maintain their military bases here, for which the Philippines is ready to give way and retreat from its present position. Here is the explanation of Senator Tanada, one of the staunch opponents to the presence of the military bases:

[Begin Tanada recording] What I can see is that in the end, [previous three words in English] I think there will be an agreement. What is sad is that although at this point there is no agreement reached because the compensation and duration issues are still for further discussion, our government has been telling us there will be a new agreement. We can not understand this. What this shows is that our government is prepared to enter into a new bases agreement even if it's demands are not granted. [end recording]

Senator Ramos Shahani

HK0705073191 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 6 May 91

[Interview with Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani, chairperson of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by Joe Taruc on the "Liberty in Action" program; place and date not given—live; italicized passages in English]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Taruc] Senator, I will not beat around the bush anymore. Let us first talk about the American military bases negotiation. May we ask you views regarding the result of the sixth stage of the talks?

[Shahani] We can say that this stage of the bases negotiation is very critical because in the papers it is said that the talks have collapsed, but Secretary Manglapus says they have not collapsed. He also said that the Americans seem agreeable to the additional compensation. And then the Americans said that President Bush has nothing more to add. So maybe, what the people are waiting for is a little explanation....

[Taruc] ...and what really happened.

[Shahani] Yes. So, likened to a boxing match, this could be the final round and we should not be knocked out. I would not like this to happen. This is what will happen now. The Americans do not like to add on the $360 million hard component. [passage omitted] For me, compensation is very important for the Filipinos and less so for the Americans. For the Americans, the duration of 10 to 12 is important. But for us, maybe, if the compensation will be increased...make it more attractive, an adjustment in the duration may be possible. That is the way I would see it now. [passage omitted]

More important is the future of our relations, of these two countries. That is what is more important. For me, it is good to continue our *friendship and cooperation with the United States,* but *there has to be a recognition of our sovereignty and identity as an independent republic.* I do not like the colonial relationship anymore. [passage omitted]

For me, in a negotiation such as this, is very crucial, because *it has so much implication for our future,* we need to be really prepared. That requires a great deal of preparation and maybe it should not be the secretary of foreign affairs who should be the negotiator. It should be one person who does not do anything but negotiate. Just like Armitage....

[Taruc] *...full time.*

[Shahani] *Full time. That is all he is doing.* So, he is not tired; and if the country has many problems, he would not be distracted from the negotiation. [passage omitted]

I do not just want to criticize the Philippine panel, but the Americans may have also seen that sometimes we are not ready. Or sometimes, so many are speaking. Sometimes it is Secretary Estanislao. Now, Secretary Garrucho is there in Washington to discuss possible trade agreements with Carla Hills. So, what we want in the Senate is clarity regarding our integrated position. [passage omitted]

[Taruc] How can, Senator Shahani, the pressures from other governments—for example Japan, Taiwan, or Singapore—how can these pressures affect our government to ensure the retention of the U.S. military bases in our country? The Japanese Government perhaps has a strong political influence on our government.

[Shahani] Prime Minister Kaifu has left our country but yesterday he said, *a strong U.S. presence is good for regional security.* The Koreans agree with this. Prime Minister Goh also said when he was here *that he would like to see the retention of the U.S. bases.* This means that there are changes in our region, here in the Asia Pacific region, and these progressive countries which have commercial interests to protect, want the U.S. presence in our country to continue. Now this is the difficulty of our situation. This is what the Japanese are saying. Now if we were more independent and we are not very much indebted to the Japanese, then we could say *thank you, Mr. Kaifu, but we have our own idea. This is what we want.* But because we cannot say that, the so-called *pressure,* even if we want to say no, we do not have much of a choice. That is the difficulty. [passage omitted]

[Taruc] Senator Shahani, does the conduct of 1992 elections affect the ongoing negotiations?

[Shahani] It can affect, Joe. Of course the senators will run again in the elections. [passage omitted]

So for myself, since I also go around, I can see that the minority of the people wants extension for some time, but not an indefinite extension. They also understand the meaning of nationalism, of independent foreign policy which I am advocating. They are saying that at this time, we are beset with many problems. We need only a little more time to strengthen the economy of the country. And those workers who will be displaced with the closing of the military bases should receive alternative employment. So, for me, in the Senate, even if some of my colleagues say that the treaty will not be ratified, I think they are also thinking of the *implications of their position vis-a-vis with the people* who will be the ones also to choose the next senators and president in 1992.

[Taruc] Are you in favor of the proposed postponement of the negotiations pertaining to the military bases, until after the 1992 elections?

[Shahani] [passage omitted] If an agreement can be reached and the Senate can accept the treaty, for me, it is a favorable solution. But if it would be difficult to reach an agreement and despite the best efforts, nothing can prosper, maybe it is better to postpone the negotiations until 1992. [passage omitted]

'Collapse' Talks So Much Show

HK0605153991 Quezon City MALAYA in English 5 May 91 p 4

[Editorial: "Plain 'Palabas'"]

[Text] All this to-do about the "collapse" last week's negotiations for the continued stay of the U.S. military facilities is so much palabas [show] designed to impress poor Juan that whatever compensation package will be provided under a new treaty is the best the Philippines can get under the circumstances.

Both panels have been stressing the "wide gap" between the rental demanded by the landlord and that offered by the tenant. We don't know who they're kidding, for the truth is the actual gap is a measly $40 million, easily filled by the donation of a squadron of ageing Huey helicopters under the military sales program.

The U.S. is offering $360 million as "hard" component of the package. The Philippines is demanding $400 million, plus $425 million in the "soft" component which includes any other form of U.S. assistance—expanded trade access, debt relief, U.S. war surplus, U.S. farm surplus, purchases from local suppliers, etc.

As the Philippine panel has taken pains to point out, the "soft" component could include anything that could carry a price tag. The operative word is "flexibility." Thus we have the ludicrous situation where donations of U.S. farm surplus under U.S. Public Law [PL] 480 are to be considered part of bases rent. For more than 40 years, the Philippines has been importing rice, wheat and corn under PL 480. Until now no one has thought of treating those donations as rental for the bases. How's that for creativity?

The Philippine negotiators are complaining why the U.S. could not match their creativity in trying to reach the $825 million magic figure. If they can cook the books by including the kitchen sink into the compensation package, why can't the Americans reciprocate by throwing the garbage can into the bargain.

The U.S. negotiators have pointed out that the U.S. Senate, which has to ratify the new treaty, might balk at taking on a nebulous international obligation. How could the U.S. Senate, for example, insure that, say, $100 million worth of supplies would be purchased by U.S. base authorities year in and year out during the treaty's donation? What if the goods are not available or of poor quality and priced uncompetitively?

The Philippine negotiators insist: "Be creative." And by so insisting, insult the Philippine Senate no less. The local panel's belief apparently is that as long as it can pull off the $825 million magic figure, it can sell the package to the Senate. We suppose they could. And this latest "collapse" of the negotiations (the talks have been reported "collapsing" every end of the previous rounds) is but the latest in a long-running snow job. What would the Senate say if the negotiators prove this early they are an easy score? So Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus is playing hard-to-get. But when the inevitable comes, all he can do is relax and learn to enjoy it.

Our fearless forecast: A new treaty will be in place before the current Military Bases Agreement expires on September 16. Thanks for the zarzuela [vaudeville], but the way the play is scripted, we already know how it will end.

Committee on Control of Third-Party Base-Use

HK0605153191 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 May 91 pp 1, 27

[By Olaf S. Giron]

[Text] The joint training exercises between Philippine and United States military forces and those of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member-governments contribute to cooperative security arrangements which in turn enhance the country's security and stability.

This was one of the foreign relations committee's findings during a hearing which declared that "foreign governments other than the U.S. which desire to use military facilities must negotiate on a bilateral basis with the Philippine government."

The hearing was conducted to assess the impact of such use by other foreign forces on Philippine foreign and defense policies as well as on the RP [Republic of the Philippine]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

Sen. Santanina Rasul, author of the resolution calling for the inquiry, said it is high time that the government looked into the findings and recommendations by the Senate committee for a "better perspective of the 'up-roar over Crow Valley'."

The committee, headed by Sen. Leticia Ramos Shahani, stated that the participation of third countries in the training and exercises are coordinated by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and the Department of National Defense (DND).

The Rasul resolution states that the Singaporean Air Force has maintained a "tenant unit" presence in Clark Air Base, the resident unit even being listed in the Clark telephone directory.

As a result of its intensive aerial training activities in this country, about three A-4 Skyhawk planes of Singapore have crashed in various parts of Luzon, including one lost in August, 1985.

The annual U.S. Air Force (USAF) exercise dubbed "Cope Thunder" has been an occasion whereby other allied air forces have actively participated, such that the Royal Thai Air Force virtually maintains a "semi-permanent" presence in Clark, Rasul said.

Among the nations which have participated in the exercise were reportedly Australia, Thailand, South Korea, Japan and for a time, before the U.S. severed all military ties due to the Lange government's anti-nuclear policy, New Zealand.

On the use of Clark by the Singapore Air Force, the arrangement is covered by a bilateral agreement, the Shanghai committee stated. It was stressed that the sovereignty of the Philippines is not impaired by such an arrangement.

The committee recommended that:

1. In case the Philippines enters into a new treaty for the U.S. use of military facilities here, a new legal and policy basis for the use by other countries of those facilities must be laid down.

2. Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Philippines shall be the guiding principles for such new legal and policy basis.

3 . It is the Philippines which should have the sole prerogative and authority on the matter of granting the use of facilities or of any rights, powers or authority whatsoever in or relating to the use of the facilities to any third power.

It is likewise recommended that foreign governments other than the U.S. which desire to use military facilities must negotiate on a bilateral basis with the Philippine government.

4. Legal and policy parameters designed to protect the interests of the civilian population and areas which could be affected should be laid down as well.

Government Cancels Loan From World Bank

HK0605134191 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 6 May 91 pp 1, 10

[By Arleen Chipongian]

[Text] The Philippines has cancelled the $150-million highway management loan from the World Bank [WB] which should have formed part of the $700-million WB loan package for the country this year, Finance Undersecretary Romeo Bernardo said.

This is the first reported adverse impact of the halving of the peso counterpart funds for foreign-assisted projects, to P15 billion [Philippine pesos], under the 1991 fiscal program.

An official of the Department of Budget and Management, meantime, said the government is still pushing for the peso counterpart funds allocation to be raised to P22 billion this year to avert further foreign-loans' cancellations.

Bernardo said the highway management loan could no longer be pursued by the government due to inadequate peso funds.

Foreign official creditors require that the country put up at least 25-30% of the total project cost in peso funds.

The country, however, plans to ask that it be allowed to put up smaller funding counterparts to be able to land programmed loans for this year.

The reduction in the peso funds in the fiscal program was an offshoot of the stingent deficit ceilings under the 18-month economic stabilization program with the International Monetary Fund.

Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao said the Philippines would ask IMF for a major concession in the form of a bigger allowable deficit ceiling next year from the programmed P4.8 billion.

The 1992 cash shortfall of the national government is a sharp reduction from the P26-billion budget deficit this year.

The finance chief said the concession would be sought following the favorable economic performance of the country in the first three months of the year.

Estanislao said IMF managing director Michel Camdessus even cited the Philippines for the "positive developments" in the economy.

He cautioned, however, that "the good performance during the first quarter must be sustained throughout the year so as to make a decisive difference."

The finance secretary stressed that "recurrences of slippages in the economy would result should fiscal discipline be abandoned."

The IMF is strictly monitoring the budget-deficit position of the national government following the huge cash shortall of P27 billon posted last year, an indication that it spent beyond its means.

The huge budget deficit of the national government led to an overall deficit of P58 billion for the public sector.

The crucial economic performance of the country is in the second quarter as the first formal review of the IMF would be held in Manila in July.

Thailand

Alert Lifted; Military 'Just Practicing'

BK0705014191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 May 91 p A3

[Text] The military has lifted the state of alert imposed on Friday following rumours of possible attempts to create unrest, Army Commander in Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday.

Suchinda confirmed that the alert order was given by Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, leader of the National Peacekeeping Council [NPKC].

Military sources said the order was signed on Friday and sent to all three armed forces.

Suchinda, No 2 leader of the NPKC, yesterday declined to say why the alert order was made, saying that only Sunthon knew the reasons.

"Soldiers need not have reasons. We just obey orders," Suchinda said. "You (reporters) must ask the supreme commander yourselves (for the reasons)."

Military sources were quoted by some Thai newspapers as saying over the weekend that military intelligence indicated that some disgruntled officials, who were still loyal to the previous administration, had planned a revolt.

The sources did not identify the units but said they were loyal to former deputy premier Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, who had served as deputy army chief, former deputy defence minister Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, who was once supreme commander and army chief, and cashiered former Young Turk officer Manun Rupkhachon, who is reportedly in exile in Germany.

The three were all closely associated with the previous administration, ousted by the military in the Feb 23 coup.

The army chief also declined to comment on why the alert had coincided with the announcement of the first list of former Cabinet members who were suspected of having illegally amassed their wealth. "Go and ask the supreme commander," he repeated.

Deputy Interior Minister Gen Wirot Saengsanit, in his capacity as the army chief of staff, yesterday downplayed the military alert.

He said there was no special reason for the alert, that the military was just practicing.

Also yesterday, Interior Minister Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi expressed satisfaction that no untoward incidents occurred following the lifting of martial law last Thursday.

Deputy Army Chief Itsaraphong also praised labour movement leaders for not taking advantage of the lifting of martial law to instigate unrest.

The labour movement has repeatedly vowed to move against an NPKC announcement that will require labour unions to seek permission from the Labour Department before appointing advisers.

Although martial law has been lifted, the ban on political gatherings of more than four people is still in effect.

The interior minister said a bill to repeal the ban might be submitted to the National Assembly this week.

Prime Minister Anan on World Bank Meeting

BK0705072991 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 May 91

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Following reports that letters have been circulated to various embassies in Thailand calling on their respective countries not to send delegates to the World Bank conference to be held in Thailand later this year, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told reporters at Government House this morning that such action should pose no problem for the meeting.

He said it may be just an expression of opinion by a certain group of people who have the right to do so. Their action will have no adverse effect on our country, because several countries have confirmed their participation in the meeting. They include the United States, France, and Japan. Therefore, he did not think that there would be any problem.

The prime minister explained that a protest or expression of opinion in disagreement on various issues is normal in countries under democratic rule. He said that such actions often take place in democratic countries, such as in Europe, the United States, or England, where the expression of opinion or protest on certain issues is a normal practice that poses no serious problem. [passage omitted]

Former MP Nikon on U.S. Trade Sanctions

BK0705030791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 May 91 p 3

[Text] Former Chat Thai MP [Member of Parliament] Nikon Chamnong yesterday proposed the setting up of a Thai group to fight the United States' threat to invoke section 301 of its Trade Act permitting sanctions against Thailand.

Mr Nikon said a group of politicians, students, members of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, pharmacists and academics, should be formed and its chairman should send a letter asking the US government to delay its sanctions until an elected Parliament is formed in Thailand.

The former MP for Songkhla said the appointed government of Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun is incapable of protecting national interests because its military-appointed image overseas gives it no credibility in the international community.

Political parties cannot hold any activity. There is, therefore, little debate in the country with no one pointing out to the public the disadvantages of a drug patent or copyrights demand for Thailand.

For this reason, a group should be set up to fight US pressure until a general election is held and a democratic government is formed.

Vietnam

Army Paper Publishes Commentary on U.S. Embargo

BK0605080791 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 4 May 91

[From the daily press review]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries a commentary by Manh Hung on the U.S. economic embargo against Vietnam. The commentary says: The ATLANTIC journal, one of the most prestigious journals in the United States, recently asserted that the U.S. scheme to create difficulties for Vietnam through its economic and political embargo is a senseless act. Indeed, most of the American people did not even know that such an embargo has been imposed on Vietnam. This assertion was raised in an article written by journalist (James Cello), who recently visited Vietnam for two weeks.

According to (James Cello), this U.S. embargo contains two steps: First, the U.S. Government prohibits the U.S. people from trading with or investing in Vietnam. Second, the U.S. exerts pressure on the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank to prevent them from normalizing relations with Vietnam.

The U.S. alone, however, cannot impose its policy on these financial institutions even though it has made the greatest contribution to them.

It is necessary to say that the U.S. embargo is aimed at obstructing the development of the Vietnamese economy and preventing the U.S. business circle from trading with Indochina. It is obvious, however, that this policy is doomed to failure because it cannot obstruct activities of the business circle from other countries; most importantly it cannot force Vietnam to submit to the United States.

Conference on EC Repatriation Program Held

BK0605160991 Hanoi VNA in English 1301 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Hanoi May 6—A press conference was held in Haiphong Port City on May 3 on the deployment of the European Community programme for the repatriation and reintegration of asylum seekers in Vietnam.

Among those present were Madam Nguyen Thi Hang, vice-minister of labour, war invalids and social affairs of Vietnam, and chairperson of the Steering Committee of the EEC Support Programme Mr Gorgio Dona, Vietnam desk officer of the Directorate- General for External Relations, Commission of European Communities Mr. John Pilgrim, director of the EEC Support Programme Mr. On Tuan Bao, deputy director of the EEC Support Programme Mr. Ronald Gallimore, Representative of EEC in Bangkok Guy Petit, provincial programme director, Haihong, and Mr. Mervin Zinderbind, Care International, and others.

The speakers made known that the start-up programme will last six months starting from February 1, 1991 and will be carried out simultaneously in Haiphong City, Quang Ninh Province (northern Vietnam) and in Ho Chi Minh City (southern Vietnam). The EEC support programme aims to provide assistance and to create jobs to the Vietnamese repatriates. Training courses will be offered, and credit will be made availble so as to contribute to the job-creation effort.

Speaking on this occasion, Mr. John Pilgrim, programme director, stressed that funds will be provided under the EEC budget for humanitarian aid and that coordination between the EEC programme office, non-governmental organizations and the UNHCR will be close.

EEC experts have visited villages, communities and industrial centres and finalised guidelines for immediate implementation of the programme.

Army Journal Publishes Article on Gulf War

BK0705091991 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN in Vietnamese Apr 91 pp 54-58

[Article by Trinh Cu: "The War in the Gulf Region and a Number of Current Political Issues"]

[Text] The 42-day Gulf war took place against a rather complex international and regional background. In the world, East-West and U.S.-Soviet relations have definitely changed, especially since the summit meeting in Malta in December 1989. The world situation has gradually changed from confrontation to dialogue. Socialism in Eastern Europe has collapsed. The Soviet Union and some other socialist countries are facing serious crises. The Warsaw Pact has been unilaterally dissolved and was followed by the withdrawal of Soviet troops from its member countries. Meanwhile, the NATO bloc continues to exist with the U.S. presence in Europe. The consequence of these events is that the balance of strategic forces has undergone great changes. Even though the United States is in a period of economic recession and is facing many restraints, it still believes that it has restored its economic and military strengths over the past 15 post-Vietnam war years.

The Middle East is the oil center of the world. The most developed capitalist countries, including the United States, depend partly or almost completely on mineral oil there. As a result, the Middle East is a place of fierce conflicts of interests among the big countries. Since the war waged by Israel—the most reliable U.S. ally in the region—in 1948, the United States has always sought measures to control this region of oil, the largest in the world. Following the Iranian revolution in 1979, the U.S. influence in the region has declined seriously. The occupation of Kuwait by Iraqi troops on 2 August 1990 was a good opportunity for the United States to carry out its strategic scheme. This was the chance to kill several birds with one stone:

1. To directly control the wealthy oil resources, thus having superiority over its allies that have always depended on regional oil. This decides the competitive strength of the U.S. economy vis- a-vis its allies and is a main challenge to the U.S. role in the world.

2. To continually block the Soviet Union in the southern perimeter from Europe—NATO—to Asia-Pacific.

3. To directly threaten the nationalist independent movements and countries in the region.

4. To protect Israel.

The above targets by themselves can explain the nature of the U.S.-led war in which 30 other countries participated to varying extents and under varying motives.

The Gulf war has offset many new issues to many countries concerning global, regional and national strategies. Many military and war doctrines and strategies have to be reconsidered. With its scale and importance, the war has also raised many major issues of the era which should be examined and evaluated.

The Issues of Peace and War

It can be said that there were two wars in the Gulf region recently. A "small war" was waged by Iraq to occupy Kuwait. On 15 February 1991, Iraq declared that it was ready to withdraw its troops from Kuwait. This led to various proposals made by the Soviet Union for a cease-fire approved by Iraq. These were positive steps in observance of the world community request for Kuwait sovereignty. The Iraqi occupation of Kuwait was taken advantage of to wage a large-scale war with major schemes. This war once again indicated that war has always originated from imperialism. Even though the world is folowing the trend toward detente, imperialism has not hesitated to use military force and the most modern and destructrive war materiel. This conflicts with the observation that imperialism "has relinquished the war line" and has shifted to the use of economic and technical measures to carry out its global expansion plan. From "two and a half wars" to "a war and a half", now it seems that "no major war is needed to cope with socialism!". Was that the reason that imperialism had a free hand to concentrate its military might on the Gulf region? The Gulf war was therefore the most disastrous and destructive war of the deepest political hue which demonstrates that imperialism has not changed its belligerence. Through the Gulf war, imperialism has implemented the strategy of peace with big powers and war with small countries!

For many years, the world trend was for detente. One talked much about the possibility of eliminating war from social life because war now seems "to be no longer the legacy of politics." What was then the legacy of the Gulf war? War must be said to be always the legacy of politics. Clausewitz' controversial point repeated several times by Lenin has proved to be still right. The point was recently mentioned by a bourgeois theoretician when talking about the politics of the Gulf war. Imperialist war is a continuation of imperialist politics. Throughout the 45 years since the end of World War II, from Eisenhower to Reagan, none of the Washington administrations failed to loudly claim U.S. interests all over the world! And they have directly defended these interests.

In his book "Victory in 1999 Without War" (1988), even though placing the ideological war on the foremost front, Nixon has always mentioned "military might and resolution to use that might" as "the best measure to defend the interests of the United States and its friends and allies." Nixon vehemently rejected the concept saying that military might now no longer bears any effect on world politics! Some 30 years ago, Kennedy specified: "Finally, the sole measure to maintain peace is to prepare for war."

The warlike nature of imperialism is an objective reality, an attribute and a law because giant military corporations are playing a huge role in the United States. These corporations have manufactured all kinds of weapons worth approximately half of the U.S. industrial production output. They have huge material bases and a scientific and technological force ranking first in the United States and the world. The Pentagon, the war center and headquarters of the United States, depends on these military corporations and serve their interests.

"Untamed" imperialism cannot become a "fellow traveler" to protect peace. Preventing imperialist war and protecting peace remain always the mission of the peoples of all nations among which socialist and antiwar forces in the world, including the U.S. people, serve as the core. By the end of the Gulf war, the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, China, India and many other countries proposed a political solution to the war. This demonstrates that the peace banner is always in the hands of the revolutionary, progressive, and peace forces, and men of good conscience only.

National and Global Interests

With every passing day, one realizes more clearly that the Gulf war has been the most horrible disaster to the ecological system—a global problem. Imperialism has ignored what is called the global interests merely because of the interests of oil corporations and military industries.

There are truly global problems now. Broad cooperation is now needed to solve these problems. However, the actions of every political and social force to join in solving them have stemmed from the interests of each country, nation, and class. Peace and development are the two major general issues and the common aspirations and demands of mankind. Nevertheless, what direction should peace and development follow? It is hard to say here that these global problems bear no class nature, bear a vague ideology, and are "nonideological." As a matter of fact, peace and development are closely associated with the interests of the country, nation, and class, and the ideology and concept of values.

To carry out its plot of domination, imperialism and hostile forces have resorted to all kinds of deception. Now it is "for the interests of the world community," now "global doctrine," and now "vagueness of politics and ideology." After all, these allegations are highly political and ideological. These are imperialist and capitalist politics and ideology. Even "green" parties are not entirely nonpolitical but are "politically green" and have definite ideological orientation. They have not represented purely global interests, although we may welcome "green parties" over hawks.

A review of history will show us that the bourgeoisie have not only now but for a long time considered themselves the representative of the interests of all mankind. In the French bourgeois revolutionary of 1789, they claimed that the liberation of the bourgeoisie was also the liberation of all mankind. The clergy and aristocracy, however, disagreed and put up a frenzied opposition to win back the lost throne. Former U.S. President Thomas Jackson [name and title as published] once said: "Our undertaking is not only for ourselves, but also for all mankind." But Black Americans turned a deaf ear to such contention. They said they had been subject to hideous exploitation and harsh rule and had received no benefit from the so-called "all mankind's interests." Thus, under that "all mankind's interests" wrapping were very distinctly class- oriented interests.

We admit that there is now a trend toward internationalization of the world economy; there is interdependence in economy, politics, and even in security and defense, especially among neighboring countries. However, for all this to be possible, first of all each country must be politically and economically independent and must have a stable and strong social system. In a world that is being diversified, the crucial thing is for each country to build for itself a firm economic, political, and ideological position. The trend toward internationalization must go in parallel with the trend toward national independence and self-reliance.

Struggle and Cooperation in Peaceful Coexistence

The upheavals in East Europe and the Gulf war show that the ongoing class struggle on the world scale remains very fierce. The contradictions between socialism and capitalism in the ideological field are exposing themselves in an extremely bitter manner. Imperialism has become more aggressive than ever before. It is making every effort to retake one position after another. At this juncture, to belittle or to discard the viewpoints of political, ideological, and class struggle is tantamount to disarming oneself. We advocate struggling while promoting cooperation in peaceful coexistence, but imperialism pushes forward its "peace offensive," "peace through strength," and "peaceful evolution" policy. We carry out renovation and perfection of socialism, but imperialism wants to transform all socialism into capitalism and to bury socialism alive. We hold that political and ideological differences should not be obstacles to relations between nations. However, the hostile classes have taken advantage of every opportunity to carry out propaganda and impose their ideological system and values. They demand that we change our political system and discard the ideological system and values we have chosen. Can anyone accept such unfairness? For this reason, although there is cooperation and interdependence in the economic and technical fields, it is still difficult to erase the political and ideological boundaries. Ideological cooperation is impossible, unless class differences no longer exist.

The world will continue to disscuss the causes, nature, and consequences of the Gulf war, but we can affirm that, after this war, the people in the world and in the Gulf region are facing a new situation, new problems, and new trials. How can peace and development be achieved at a time when the danger of war is constantly looming overhead?

Although efforts are being made to promote the trend of monopolar and world police, in reality it is just the fierce struggle among the imperialists that leads nowhere. Moreover, the U.S. is facing many restrictions in its internal affairs caused by its economic recesion and war-mongering policy. As a result, while seeing some advantages made by imperialism after the war (in the Gulf), we may also expect better prospects for the world, especially when the peace-loving forces are striving to consolidate and strengthen their positions to continue to positively contribute to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. No one can change the map of the Middle East although the political situation has changed; independence and sovereignty of nations in the region must be guaranteed. The fundamental national right of the Palestinian people must be resolved.

Witnessing the shift to detente between the superpowers only for a few years, the world experienced two major events created by imperialism. First was the political attack launched in the form of "peaceful evolution" against socialism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; and second was the military operation conducted by the (multinational) forces against Iraq in the Gulf. It is likely that a very close relationship does exist between these attacks. It is a good point to ask whether, if the political attack against the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe had not been launched, then would a military operation have been possible? Swift changes in the balance of the world military powers are seriously affecting the great, pressing issues of the era. These changes require the revolutionary and peace-loving forces as well as peoples of nations to consistently heighten their vigilance.

Ho Chi Minh City Issues Communique on Tasks

BK0205121191 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 11 Feb 91 pp 1,3

[Communique of the 15th Conference of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization's Fourth Executive Committee]

[Text] The 15th conference of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization's executive committee was held from 5 to 7 February 1991. The conferees reviewed the implementation of the city party committee resolutions in 1990 and set forth the guidelines and tasks for 1991.

I. In assessing the past situation, the conferees analyzed the setting of 1990 during which difficulties much more acute than those in 1989 were encountered. Prominent among these difficulties were the consequences of some former irrelevant economic policies and measures which coupled with the complexities in the process of shifting to the multisectorial economy of goods production, the impact of crises in many socialist countries, and the subversion by hostile forces right at the juncture when the socialist camp is facing a general crisis.

Although faced with these difficulties and complexities, the city has surged forward to maintain political stability; overcome step by step recession and slump in some socioeconomic domains; consolidate party bases, the administration, and mass organizations; and, at the same time, prepare for the party congresses at all levels.

In the economic field, the city has gradually restored the slump in handicraft and artisan industry production and achieved a 7-percent increase in gross output over that of 1989. It has arranged jobs for a component of workers, ensured the budgetary revenues for 1990, granted relief pensions to some families who are recipients of the social welfare policies, and taken care of cultural and social welfare benefits to some extent. The concerted and diverse activities in 1990—the year of major anniversaries, especially President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary—have created a new impetus among the people of all strata.

The city has scored a very significant achievement in standing firm in the face of towering difficulties last year, owing to the outstanding efforts of all sectors and echelons, especially the diligence and revolutionary zeal of the people of all strata in the city who believe in the party and themselves.

The conferees scrupulously looked at the responsibility of the city party committee, party apparatus, and state machinery at all levels for shortcomings and deficiencies in leadership, guidance, organization, and implementation. Due to low level of managerial and operational knowledge and failure to foresee all the negative aspects resulting from the shift to the multisectorial economy of commodities, the city authorities have let many cases of credit abuse and funds misappropriation occur, causing great losses to the people and the state. Although political security has been maintained, revolutionary vigilance is not yet high against the new wicked maneuvers of the enemy. Although the city authorities have striven to manage the cultural and social lives, several aspects of these lives have declined seriously while discipline and law has been relaxed. The four major campaigns were launched and although some results were obtained initially, they were limited in general. The machinery of the party, administration, and mass organizations, especially the organization of cadres, was slowly improving and was found to be confusing and erring in some localities.

The main causes of the above mentioned shortcomings are: The level of knowledge and leadership was not up to the par of the requirements of the situation while all the complex developments could not be foreseen; the state lacked managerial experience and seriously relaxed discipline; the contingent of cadres was not evaluated correctly and neither consolidated nor developed promptly; supervision and control had not been performed satisfactorily; and coordination had not been harmoniously maintained horizontally among sectors and vertically between lower and higher echelons.

II. Entering 1991, the first year of the five-year 1991-95 plan, in addition to the generally favorable conditions under which the entire country is successfully implementing the renovation line of the sixth party congress resolution, the city has acquired new sources of energy. Yet, it is still facing very big difficulties such as major economic imbalances, many pressing problems of capital, face value, market, technology, and product quality, apart from other urgent social problems such as unemployment, livelihood, security, order, and last but not least the adverse impact of the world situation.

To the city, the year 1991 is full of great challenges. As a result, more than ever before, we must uphold self-reliance, bring our patriotism into play and assert our will to develop the country.

On the basis of estimates of the situation and the balanced conditions of potentials in the city and the region, the conferees set forth the following general tasks and objectives for 1991:

"Every sector, echelon, and primary installation must make outstanding efforts to overcome difficulties in order to create some material and moral premises for developmental steps in the five-year 1991-95 plan. The primary objective is to continually maintain politico-social stability, and on this basis accelerate the development of the multisectorial economy of goods, rearrange production and business, concentrate investment on those units doing effective business, expand those fruitful foreign economic relations, struggle to stabilize livelihood, assure security and national defense, comprehensively intensify state management, carry out the four major campaigns, and consolidate the political system along with preparing and conducting party congresses at three levels to achieve high results."

In the socioeconomic domain, the conferees determined the main duties to uniformly resolve all vital problems along the lines of developing socioeconomic life in the city, strengthen state management, formulate policies to mobilize all sources of capital and enhance the role of finance and banks, reorganize production and business, enhance the quality of products on the strength of new technology, determine those issues to be carried on in the development of agriculture and suburban areas, resolve unemployment and take care of the cultural, educational, and health protection tasks.

In the ideological and cultural domains, the conferees asserted the scope of renovating thinking in all domains and the adoption of policies and measures to manifest the democratic and just nature of the regime, create a real impetus among the laboring people, accelerate the fulfilment of all socioeconomic duties of the city, protect national culture, oppose reactionary, decadent and mixed culture, and firmly assure security and national defense.

The conferees decided to preliminarily review the implementation of Resolution No. 8B of the party Central Committee which is aimed at implementing well the party's guideline for motivating the masses. The conferees asserted the need to continually develop the four major campaigns, preliminarily and recapitulatively review the results of the campaigns in order to promptly correct deviations, if any, and bring about the expected results; to persistently follow up the implementation of each task to ensure its total completion; and to restore discipline, law, and healthy lifestyles. Cultural and literary forces and the press constitute a very important force that can help bring the four major campaigns to success.

Regarding party development, the conferees asserted that this decides the success of the renovation line. As a result, it is necessary to organize well the preparations and the conduct of party congresses at all levels, to continually implement Resolution 11 of the city party committee on consolidating a step further the organization of party bases, and to plan for a contingent of reserve cadres and for basic and advanced training of cadres in order to fulfill the requirements of purifying party organizations and enhancing the militant strength and quality of party members, thus having a contingent of cadres who are politically steady, competent, good, and closely attached to the masses.

The conferees observed that shortcomings in the fields of organization and implementation were the most serious in the past. To overcome these shortcomings, it is necessary to determine more clearly the sphere of responsibility of appointed collectives and individual party committee echelons in combination with the establishment of effective work and control regulations for party committee echelons, front committees, mass organizations, the people's councils and the people's committees at all levels, and functional sectors.

Faced with the great challenges of 1991, the conference called on the city party organization and people to continually develop last year's achievements and experiences, capitalize on all the new favorable conditions, and mobilize all positive factors in order to overcome difficulties, successfully implement the prescribed duties and objectives, and create definite improvements in the economic, political, cultural, and social domains in 1991.

Cities, Organizations Hold Party Congresses

Ho Chi Minh City Congress

BK0405155391 Hanoi VNA in English 1421 GMT 4 May 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4—The fifth congress of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization was opened this morning with the participation of 492 delegates representing 77,087 party members in 2,317 party cells throughout the city, including four delegates of Chinese origin.

The women delegates account for 16.05 percent while the number of delegates with university and post-graduate degrees [word indistinct] for 45.9 percent.

Vo Tran Chi, secretary of the city party organization, delivered the opening speech, reviewing the discussion in the municipal party and mass organizations of draft documents to the coming seventh congress. He said that the congress would continue discussing issues mentioned [words indistinct] documents.

The delegates heard a draft report from Duong Dinh Thao, member of the executive committee of the municipal party organization, summing up the suggestions made by party members and people in the city concerning [words indistinct] the situation, and the party leadership, the targets of socialism, a number of social, economic and cultural questions, the national defence and security, the party's political system... [ellipses as received]

The congress will last till May 6.

Haiphong City Congress

BK0305133191 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 2 May 91

[Text] The party organization of Haiphong City held its first round 10th congress of delegates from 24 to 27 April. Some 429 delegates representing more than 70,000 party members of 40 subordinate party organizations attended the congress. Comrade Do Muoi, Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers also attended and stood for election at the city party congress to the seventh national party congress.

The Haiphong City party organization congress passed a report summarizing views contributed to the draft documents of the seventh party congress during the political drive and in the primary level congresses of districts, precincts, town, and equivalent levels in the city.

The congress devoted a great deal of time to continually debating some major issues on which differing views were still held. Through debate in the primary installations and at the congress, the delegates unanimously voiced their determination to build a prosperous country along the socialist line chosen by the party and President Ho Chi Minh, to firmly defend national independence, and persistently implement the process of comprehensive economic and political renovation. We should first of all concentrate on economic renovation and carry out political renovation step by step, closely combine renovation with stabilization of society and politics, vigorously shift to the multisectorial economy of commodities, implement the market mechanism under state managerial control, and, at the same time, formulate a social policy to duly invest in education and training, protect the people' health and place personnel strategy in a central position.

Being loyal to the interests of the working class and nation, the party should continue to perform its mission of leading the Vietnamese revolution to socialism and to immediately lead the renovation process to success, definitively rejecting pluralism and multipartyism. The party must resolve to reorganize and renovate itself to bring up its leadership and militancy to the requirements of the revolution in the new stage.

In the city congress, the views of many delegates focused on the economic viewpoints and structures. With a view to developing the leading role of state-run economy in the multisectorial economy, the state should urgently and even more resolutely rearrange the state-run economy, consolidate those installations doing good business, and immediately disband those units suffering losses or change the form of ownership by transferring them to other economic sectors.

Concerning agricultural cooperatives, many delegates suggested that they be shifted to agricultural service cooperatives and organized according to the size of communities while action be taken to streamline the machinery and eliminate production unit chiefs.

With respect to land and ricefields, many delegates maintained that peasants' right to use land and ricefields together with their rights to inheritance and transfer of wealth should be stabilized for 20-30 years so that peasants can invest in the development of production without worry.

As for the economic structure, most delegates suggested that we continually assert agriculture, forestry, and fishery as the first and foremost battlefront so that leadership and appropriate investment in terms of capital, materials, and technology could be concentrated on them. At the same time, we should have a uniform management mechanism to develop the great potential of agriculture, forestry, and fishery.

Many delegates unanimously agreed with the draft documents concerning the development of consumer goods production, cooperation in the manufacture of exports, development of production means industry, the exploitation and processing of mineral products, the economic service sector, and the cultural and social infrastructures. In addition to agriculture, we should make priority investment in industry.

The congress elected a city delegation of 33 official delegates and an alternate delegate to the seventh national congress.

Ideological Work Organs' Congress

BK0305133991 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] From 22 to 25 April in Hanoi, the party organization of the bloc of central ideological work organs held the first round of its third congress of delegates. Attending the congress were 205 delegates representing 3,600 party members from 18 subordinate party organizations and chapters.

With a sense of responsibility and scrupulousness and in a lively, frank, and democratic atmosphere, the delegates contributed many views on the contents of various draft documents, especially in the parts dealing with ideological, cultural, and artistic activities. Many delegates suggested that in these documents, there should be separate parts dealing with ideological work, including theoretical, propaganda, information, press, cultural, and artistic work.

Many views held that because it has initially been renovated, ideological work has contributed positively to the fulfillment of many tasks as well as to the common process of renovation in the country. This work, however, still reveals a number of shortcomings and still cannot meet the needs arising from revolutionary tasks. At a time when the socioeconomic situation is still rife with difficulties and complexities, the duty of those engaged in ideologicasl work remains increasingly heavy. For this reason, ideological work must be placed precisely in its important position.

Many delegates sugested that the position and role of ideological and cultural work be elucidated clearly in the draft documents. A number of others proposed that the party and state advance a well- defined policy with strategic significance to information, press, cultural, literary, and artistic activities and invest appropriately in these activities.

The delegates also contributed many realistic views to matters related to socioeconomic targets, viewpoints, and policies and other issues concerning political system, party leadership, party-building work, and party statutes.

The congress elected a delegation of the bloc's party organization to the seventh national party congress, comprising 29 official delegates and two alternate delegates.

Internal Affairs Organs' Congress

BK0305153791 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 27 Apr 91

[Text] From 24 to 27 April, the bloc of central international affairs organs held the first round of its third party organization congress with the participation of 206 delegates representing 963 party members in the entire bloc. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress.

The congress presented reports summing up the discussion and contribution of views on various draft documents of the party Central Committee to be submitted to the seventh national party congress. Some 483 views obtained from party congresses at grass-roots level were focused on six groups of problems specified in the general report.

With a high sense of responsibility, many delegates contributed both realistic and theoretic views to various draft documents. Many views laid stress on various issues of principle such as the need to heighten vigilance in light of the present situation due to the unchanged nature of imperialism, and the need to strenghthen the socialist legal system in light of complex changes in the world situation and existing difficulties in the country.

The bloc of central internal affairs organs emphatically asserted its determination to unanimously unite with the entire party, people, and Army in satisfactorily performing national security and defense tasks and solving pressing and long-standing socioeconomic problems.

The congress elected 14 delegates to the seventh national party congress.

Armored Corps Congress

BK0405155191 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 17 Apr 91

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Cuong]

[Text] Strictly but enthusiastically, frankly but with good quality, that is the overall atmosphere in the four days of the first round party congress of the Armored Corps party committee. The lower level congresses had elected 181 representatives with 83 percent of the delegates' ages in the 30-45 range. These are the ages of peak energy both physically as well as intellectually. Also, 23.5 percent of the delegates have tertiary level education.

The parts discussed most enthusiastically were the platform and the socioeconomic strategy on which the congress highly agreed without different opinions. Everyone at the congress realized that after the sixth party congress, the wind of renovation had been blowing to every socioeconomic activity in our country. The socioeconomic picture has made new improvements in quality. However, in the ever-changing international situation, together with newly arising difficulties, the national economy has not become very stable.

The congress agreed with the party documents that the path our party took to liberate the South and unite the fatherland in the national, democratic revolution followed by taking the entire country to socialism has been great. However, from 1975, despite great efforts, the party leadership has not been up to the requirements for building a strong nation with prosperous people.

A much debated part concentrates on the contents of current issues, the contradictions of the transitional period in our country, and whether or not labor is a commodity. Many delegates said that over time, together with the development of many economic elements and the linkage between production and the market, labor has really become a form of commodity in all senses of the word. When considering labor as a form of commodity, appropriate benefit policies are needed to encourage laborers to work better and to contribute more.

Many opinions suggested that the chapter on national defense, security, and foreign relations be separated into two different chapters because the contents of these subjects have different characteristics and therefore require different viewpoints and measures.

Many were of the opinion that the party should directly lead the Armed Forces, build the forces in the direction of standardization, and gradually modernize. The party needs to have the appropriate policies towards cadres, soldiers, and national defense personnel, and correct and updated policies on the soldiers' families.

Many of the opinions suggested that the selection, training, and refresher training for cadres be renovated and that cadre work be considered as an important factor in our party's human strategy. They also suggested that social justice and open democracy in its full meaning be achieved in the Armed Forces.

Many representatives who work in the scientific and technological fields expressed their concerns and aspirations regarding military scientific technological research work. Comrades Nguyen Van Khanh and Pham Van Tho stated their opinions as workers in the national defense industry: If the industry is not fostered by the party with major policies, it will decline quickly and that will lead to the degradation of equipment, machines, weapons, as well as the contingent of skilled workers and gifted scientists. Comrade Ngo Kho, a doctor of philosophy candidate in science and technology, suggested that reasonable policies are required to guarantee the expense of national defense in military scientific technological research and the application of research projects so that in the near future, our industry will be able to produce weapons and machines to equip the Army.

The first round party congress of the Armored Corps submitted many suggestions to enrich the documents of the seventh party congress.

At the conclusion of the congress, in the activity program of the party committee, the secretary, on behalf of the party committee, emphasized the need to continue to build the corps to be strong in politics and organization, to absolutely believe in the party leadership, to unite, to have determination in training in national defense, and to always develop the tradition of the heroic armored corps.

Officers School Congress

BK0405143391 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Apr 91

[Summary] "The Politico-Military Officers School recently held its first-round, third party organization congress."

Thanks to careful preparations, during the two-month period, from 8 December 1990 to 9 February 1991, the school's party organization succeeded in holding 33 study sessions for party members to discuss the contents of and contribute their views to five party documents.

"At the school's party organization congress, with a high degree of freedom of expression, some 109 official delegates who represented 27 grass-roots party organizations and 1,130 party members in the entire party organization held ebullient, frank, democratic, and scrupulous discussions and contributed their views on those key issues outlined in various draft documents to be presented at the seventh party congress."

After hearing Colonel Phung Khac Dang, assistant secretary of the school party committee, summing up the views contributed by various grass-roots party organizations, "36 delegates gave their views. They concentrated on discussing, debating, and contributing opinions to, and therefore shedding more light onto five major issues. Especially, they underscored the need to have a platform for the entire process of transition to socialism in our country. Although the platform has been introduced a little bit late, it provides an objective and correct assessment of the successes scored and the mistakes and shortcomings displayed by our party over the past years. The majority of the participants were satisfied with the way the general policy lines were presented in the draft platform. However, certain people had the view that there is nothing wrong with our party's policy lines but rather with its guidance. Others held that the party's general policy lines, though basically correct, contain some erroneous points."

As for the epochal question and the choosing of a path for our country to advance toward socialism, the congress pointed out that "despite the complex developments of the international situation, imperialism has not yet lost its potential to develop. The self- adjustability of imperialism to the current situation is taking place at a time when socialism is being caught in a comprehensive crisis. However, the basic goal of our era continues to require a transition from capitalism to socialism on an international scale with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a starting point. Chosen by our party and Uncle Ho, the path along which our nation is being led to socialism is totally correct and irreversible. The nature of imperialists and their ambitions remain unchanged. Therefore, the fundamental differences of our time and the tough, complex, and prolonging characteristics of our historic struggle will continue to persist."

Discussing a report on party-building and on the revised party statute, "many delegates analyzed the principles of democratic centralism, saying that they are the vital principles and also the law of existence and development of the party. The party should always persist on these principles. Given the specific situation at present, it is impossible to accept pluralism. At a time when the enemy is seeking to criticize and slander our party in order to discredit it and eventually negate its leadership role by denouncing it for corruption, party rule, arbitrariness, etc... This is all the more necessary for our party to renovate itself if it is to surge forward to meet the needs for leading our people toward socialism."

As members of a military center that provides training for platoon-level political officers, many delegates profoundly analyzed the role of national defense and security work under the current circumstances of our country. "For the most part, they held that it is necessary to arrange national defense and security tasks into a separate chapter instead of linking it with foreign policy-related work because these two tasks are different in nature."

After four days of urgent and scrupulous work, the party organization congress of the political officers school chose three official delegates and one alternate to attend the all-army party organization congress.

Science, Education Department Congress

BK0505155191 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Apr 91

[Text] After three working days, on 19 April, the first round party congress of the bloc of Science and Education Department finished. Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended the congress.

Nearly 50 opinions expressed at the congress showed the expectations of Vietnam's intelligentsia: the right to live in a just society in which everyone has the right to improve his or her knowledge, physique, behavior, and dignity as a Vietnamese; the right to seek individual happiness with their own labor and to expect our party to correct mistakes and to continue with the renovation. They also expect the renovation of the state mechanism system, which has not been working very efficiently.

Many opinions agreed on the necessity of a platform but they analyzed it differently. Many people worried about whether we have the basic logic and reality needed to form a platform. They also worried about how socialism should be understood, and whether we have chosen a suitable model. A direction can only be formed when a model exists and the right model will lead to a right direction.

Some expressed the opinion that the evaluation of the situation and the presentation of lessons of experience are still in the old way of thinking and they are not facing the reality directly, and it is necessary to amend the lessons of failure, especially the dogmatic, subjective, and voluntarist lessons.

About the social, scientific, and educational policies, many agreed with the renovation viewpoints of the draft with respect to the human factor, considering man as a target of the socioeconomic development programs, treasuring intelligence, considering intelligence as an important part of the union of peasants, workers, and intellectuals, implementing democracy, guaranteeing freedom of information, speech, research, and creativeness. However, many delegates were of the opinion that the draft has not defined a structure to guarantee the implementation of those good ideas.

Many of the intellectuals have expressed the opinion that over many years the party has not had a complete strategy on the human being and the people as a target of every socioeconomic development plan have usually been overshadowed by the means. The party committees still do not trust the intellectuals so they have not really paid enough attention to make the best out of the contingent of intellectuals. Education is considered as a social welfare benefit but it has been seriously degraded. Science, generally speaking, is still standing outside of production, of the national leading and management activities. Because there is no guarantee structure the intellectuals have no freedom in research, no creative freedom.

In the draft, there still is a confusion between social science and Marxist-Leninist science. The planning of the social science duty will not be able to implement or fall into the illustration of party resolutions as it happened before. The party needs to correctly develop the role of science in the national renovation.

The congress elected 18 official representatives to attend the National Seventh Party Congress.

Australia

CSFR's Dubcek Arrives in Sydney 5 May

LD0505184691 Prague CTK in English 1521 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Sydney May 5 (CTK)—Private entrepreneurs in New Zealand are interested in cooperation with Czechoslovakia in environmental, farming and food-producing projects, talks conducted in New Zealand by Czechoslovak parliament Chairman Alexander Dubcek showed.

Dubcek started his official visit to New Zealand on April 30. The visit, which ended today, took place at the invitation of Speaker of the House of Representatives Robert M.Gray.

Dubcek and officials from the Association of Czechoslovak Private Entrepreneurs told partners in New Zealand that fundamental conditions for joint ventures and for participation of foreign capital in various projects have been created in Czechoslovakia.

During his stay in New Zealand, Dubcek held talks with Governor-General Catherine Tizard, Prime Minister James Bolger, Robert Gray, Foreign Affairs Minister Don McKinnon, Minister of Social Affairs Jenny Shipley and other officials.

Later today, Dubcek arrived in Sydney to start the second part of his official visit to Australia to last till May 9. The first part took place from April 28 to April 30. During it Dubcek accepted a human rights prize given to him by the Australian institute for Jewish affairs.

Poland's Skubiszewski Arrives in Sydney 5 May

LD0505210791 Warsaw PAP in English 1837 GMT 5 May 91

[By PAP correspondent Eugeniusz Bajkowski]

[Text] Canberra, May 5—Polish Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski arrived in Sydney this evening for an official visit paid at the invitation from Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Gareth Evans.

While in Canberra, the Polish minister is to meet with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and with Gareth Evans. Expected is also a signing of agreements on preventing double taxation and on protection of investment.

Minister Skubiszewski will also pay an official visit to New Zealand.

Arrives in Canberra 6 May

LD0605124591 Warsaw PAP in English 1028 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] Canberra, May 6—Poland's Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski arrived in Canberra today for a visit at the invitation of Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade Gareth Evans.

Today Skubiszewski will meet with the chairmen of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Australian parliament and will then hold talks with his Australian counterpart.

Soon after arrival, Skubiszewski and persons accompanying him met with members of the main boards of the Association of Polish Veterans and of the White Eagle Club here.

In his statement, Gareth Evans announced that Australia would sign three important agreements with Poland on Tuesday [7 May]. The documents concern the avoidance of double taxation, the protection of investments and consular relations.

New Zealand

Turkish President Arrives, Met by Protesters

BK0505080291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT 5 May 91

[Text] Wellington, May 5 (AFP)—Turkey's President Turgut Ozal arrived here Sunday for a four-day visit to New Zealand expected to focus on trade and agriculture.

His arrival marked the first visit to this country by a Turkish leader, and his entourage of 108, including 50 businessmen as well as security personnel and journalists, is among the biggest diplomatic missions ever to New Zealand.

Mr. Ozal was met at Wellington airport by New Zealand Governor General Dame Catherine Tizard and Trade Negotiations Minister Philip Burdon.

About 150 Cypriots mounted a noisy protest at the airport, chanting "Justice for Cyprus" and denouncing Turkey's 1974 invasion of Cyprus and its occupation of part of the country since then.

Mr. Ozal will meet Prime Minister Jim Bolger on Monday before touring agricultural projects and holding trade talks with Mr. Burdon and other New Zealand ministers.

Bilateral trade is presently running in New Zealand's favour, with exports to Turkey last year totalling 45 million New Zealand dollars (26.5 million U.S.) in value, while imports were valued at 10 million dollars (5.9 million U.S.).

Welcomed by Prime Minister

TA0605065891 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 0430 GMT 6 May 91

[Excerpts] President Turgut Ozal, currently in New Zealand on an official visit, has begun his contacts. Kandemir Altan reports from Wellington, the capital city:

[Begin recording] This is the first visit of a Turkish president to New Zealand. Ozal arrived in Wellington yesterday after a 10-hour flight from Singapore. Today at his hotel, he received New Zealand Prime Minister Jim Bolger. Later, Ozal visited the Ataturk Park near Wellington, where a monument to Ataturk has been erected overlooking the sea.

In a ceremony, Ozal and Bolger laid a wreath at the monument and paid their respects. [passage omitted]

Ozal proceeded from the Ataturk Park to the House of Representatives, where an official welcoming ceremony was held for him. The national anthems of the two countries were played after Ozal inspected the honor guard. He then attended a dinner that Bolger gave in his honor at the House of Representatives.

Addresses Dinner in His Honor

TA0605121091 Ankara Turkiye Radyolari Network in Turkish 1000 GMT 6 May 91

[Text] President Turgut Ozal has said that relations between Turkey and New Zealand will be promoted in all fields. Kandemir Alpan reports from Wellington:

[Begin recording] Ozal, currently on an official visit to New Zealand, concluded his contacts in Wellington, the capital city. Ozal today attended a dinner given in his honor by Prime Minister Jim Bolger.

In a statement during the dinner, held at the New Zealand House of the Representatives building, Ozal said relations between the two countries, initiated in a confrontation 76 years ago, have been transformed into a great friendship.

Pointing out that Turkey is doing its best to improve its relations with its neighbors, Ozal said that Turkey faces a problem caused by the many refugees who had fled northern Iraq and massed along its border. He explained that, according to the latest reports, more than 50,000 Iraqi refugees were returning to their homes. He added that he hoped those people would be provided a safe haven in which they had no fear of being punished.

On other international issues, Ozal said that Turkey was ready to take an active part in efforts being made to provide peace and security in the Middle East. Pointing out that Turkey wanted to solve the Cypriot problem in a way that will satisfy both communities living on the island, Ozal said the Greek Cypriots have to reciprocate efforts being made by the UN secretary general.

He continued: Turkey has been taking radical steps since 1980 to restructure its economy and to integrate with the world economy. As a result, Turkey has developed the strongest economy in the region. The experience Turkey gained recently in restructuring its economy represents a model for the Soviet Union, East European countries, and Middle East countries as well. This accumulated experience enables us to encourage liberalization and free trade among regional countries.

One such step we have recently initiated is the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Region project. This project is designed to facilitate the free flow of goods, services, labor, and capital among those countries.

Bolger said that his country shared the views of Turkey on issues regarding the Gulf war and extending aid to the refugees from northern Iraq.

Pointing out that the cooperation agreement signed last year with Turkey in the fields of agriculture and livestock will help promote economic relations, Bolger said that the two countries could improve cooperation primarily in the field of agriculture.

Following the dinner, Ozal and Bolger held a joint news conference at the House of Representatives. Ozal said during the news conference that relations between the two countries have progressed greatly during the past few years, and he added that his visit will contribute to the further development of that relationship.

Explaining that during his talks with Prime Minister Bolger, it was decided to promote relations between the two countries in all possible fields, Ozal said that the two countries shared identical views on various issues. He stressed that Turkey, through its economic development during the last 10 years, has proven itself a country worth cooperating with economically. Ozal also noted that Turkey is a large market for other countries.

Ozal pointed out that Turkey's proximity to the Middle East markets and the Soviet Union provided Turkey with the prospect of engaging in joint ventures in the region with third countries.

Ozal then replied to questions by journalists. In response to a question, he said that the aid to the Iraqi refugees is now well organized.

Bolger said that the opening of a Turkish embassy in Wellington will mean a remarkable improvement in relations between the two countries.

Following the news conference, Ozal received at his hotel Michael Moor, the New Zealand opposition leader.

New Zealand Finance Minister Ruth Richardson gave Ozal an economic briefing on efforts being made in the country towards privatization and the restructuring of the economy.

Ozal met later with New Zealand Governor General Dame Catherine Tizard.

Meanwhile, the Turkish parliamentary delegation headed by Yilmaz Kocaoglu, a Turkish Grand National Assembly deputy speaker, called on Robin Gray, the New Zealand House of Representatives speaker.

Ozal will continue his visit to New Zealand tomorrow by going to the city of Christchurch. [end recording]

Vanuatu

Prime Minister Has Heart Attack, Said Stable

BK0705063691 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 May 91

[Text] Vanuatu's prime minister, Walter Lini, is in hospital after suffering a heart attack last Friday [3 May]. A statement from his office said Father Lini was in the (Vino Suma) hospital in stable condition and recovering well. His office says Father Lini, who is also chairman of the South Pacific Forum, will be able to leave hospital in a few days but will need to rest a further six weeks before resuming work. Father Lini was treated by a visiting Seventh Day Adventist heart surgery team after his heart attack on Friday.

In 1987, Father Lini suffered a serious heart attack while visiting Washington and he has since been consulting doctors in New Zealand.

The minister for finance and housing Sethy Regenvanu will be acting prime minister during Father Lini's illness.